



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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NEW DELHI, JANUARY 15—JANUARY 21, 2012, SATURDAY/PAUSA 25—MAGHA 1, 1933

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, सीमा-शुल्क एवं सेवा कर  
आयुक्त का कार्यालय  
भोपाल, 2 दिसम्बर, 2011  
सं. 08/2011

का.आ. 189.—श्री एस.एस. बैस, अधीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क, आयुक्तालय भोपाल के एच्छिक अवकाश आवेदन दिनांक 26-08-2011 को केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा के पेंशन नियम, 1972 के नियम 48(1)(a) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 01 दिसंबर, 2011 से स्वीकृत किया गया एवं उनको दिनांक 30 नवंबर, 2011 को अपराहन में शासकीय सेवा से भारमुक्त किया गया।

[फा. सं. II(03)08/2010/स्था-1]

आर. डी. नेगी, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF  
CUSTOMS, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SERVICE TAX

Bhopal, the 2nd December, 2011

No. 08/2011

S.O. 189.—The application dated 26-08-2011 for Voluntary Retirement tendered by Shri S.S. Bais,

Superintendent, Customs and Central Excise, Hqrs., Bhopal, is hereby accepted with effect from 1st December, 2011 under Rule 48(1)(a) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and he shall be treated as relieved from Govt. Service in the afternoon of 30th November, 2011.

[F. No. II(03)08/2010/Ext.1.]

R. D. NEGI, Commissioner

भोपाल, 2 दिसम्बर, 2011

सं. 09/2011

का.आ. 190.—श्री त्रिलोक कुमार खत्री, निरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा शुल्क, प्रभाग जबलपुर, आयुक्तालय भोपाल के एच्छिक अवकाश आवेदन दिनांक 02-09-2011 को केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा के पेंशन नियम, 1972 के नियम 48(1)(a) के अंतर्गत दिनांक 2 दिसंबर, 2011 से स्वीकृत किया गया एवं उनको दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर, 2011 को अपराहन में शासकीय सेवा से भारमुक्त किया गया।

[फा. सं. II(03)08/2010/स्था 1]

आर. डी. नेगी, आयुक्त

Bhopal, the 2nd December, 2011

No. 09/2011

S.O. 190.—The application dated 02-09-2011 for Voluntary Retirement tendered by Shri Trilok Kumar Khatri, Inspector, Customs and Central Excise, Div.-Jabalpur, is hereby accepted with effect from 2nd December, 2011, under Rule 48(1)(a) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and he shall be treated as relieved from Govt. Service in the afternoon of 1st December, 2011.

[F.No. II(03)08/2010/Et. I]

R. D. NEGI, Commissioner

भोपाल, 2 दिसम्बर, 2011

सं. 10/2011

का.आ. 191.—श्री जी.सी. प्रसाद, अधीक्षक, केंद्रीय उत्पाद एवं सीमा-शुल्क, प्रभाग-सतना आयुक्तालय भोपाल, निवर्तन की आयु प्राप्त करने पर, दिनांक 30 नवंबर, 2011 को अपराह्न में शासकीय सेवा से निवृत्त हुये।

[फा. सं. II(03)08/2010/स्था-1]

आर. डी. नेगी, आयुक्त

Bhopal, the 2nd December, 2011

No. 10/2011

S.O. 191.—Shri G.C. Prasad, Superintendent, Central Excise and Customs, Division Satna having attained the age of superannuation, retired from Government service in the afternoon of 30th November, 2011.

[F.No. II(03)08/2010/Et. I]

R. D. NEGI, Commissioner

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 192.—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में राजस्व विभाग के अधीन सीमा-शुल्क एवं केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं समझौता आयोग को, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों (समूह 'घ' को छोड़कर) ने हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा. सं. ई-11017/1/2012-एडी (हिन्दी-4)]

चन्द्रभान नारनौली, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 192.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies

the office of Customs and Central Excise Settlement Commission under the Department of Revenue, where more than 80% officers/staff (except group 'D') have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[F.No. E-11017/1/2012-AD (Hindi-4)]

CHANDERBHAN NARNAULI, Director (OL)

(आयकर विभाग)

(मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त का कार्यालय)

मदुरै, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

निर्धारिती का नाम एवं पता : अरुमिगु दंडायुद्धपाणि स्वामी तिरुकोइल, पळनी- 624 601

दिण्डुक्कल जिला

पैन : एएएटीए8204ए

आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 (23सी) (v) के अधीन अनुमोदन

का.आ. 193.—मैं, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, मदुरै आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23सी) के उप-खंड (v) के साथ पठित आयकर नियम, 1962 के नियम 2सीए द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त उप-खंड में बताए गए प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारण वर्ष 2010-11 से अरुमिगु दंडायुद्धपाणि स्वामी तिरुकोइल, पळनी-624 601 दिण्डुक्कल जिला को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अनुसार अनुमोदन दिया जाता है :

2. (i) अधिनियम की धारा 10(23सी) के तीसरे परन्तुक से अपेक्षित निर्धारिती अपनी आय का उन उद्देश्यों के लिए, जिनके लिए उसकी स्थापना की गई है, पूर्णतः और अनन्यतः उपयोग करता है।
- (ii) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट एक या अधिक रूपों या पद्धतियों में किसी भी अवधि के लिए निर्धारिती अपनी निधि से अन्यथा निवेशों, या निक्षेपों (आभूषण एवं फर्नीचर या ऐसी वस्तु के रूप में प्राप्त और रखे गए स्वेच्छिक अभिदाय के अलावा) में नहीं करेगा।
- (iii) यह अनुमोदन किसी ऐसी आय के लिए लागू नहीं होगा जो कारोबार, व्यापार से लाभ और अधिलाभ प्राप्त होता है, जब तक कारोबार सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए है तथा ऐसे कारोबार के लिए अलग बही खाते रखा जा रहा है।
- (iv) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप निर्धारिती आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष नियमितता से आय विवरणी फाइल करेंगे।
- (v) इसके भंग होने पर उसके अधिशेष एवं आस्तियाँ ऐसे संगठन को दी जाएंगी जो पूर्णतः ऐसे ही प्रयोजनों के लिए है और लाभ के प्रयोजनार्थ नहीं हैं और

अधिनियम की धारा 13(3) में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुसार उसका कोई भी भाग प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्धारित के हिताधिकारी या अन्य किसी को नहीं जाएगा।

(vi) अधिनियम की धारा 10(23सी) के पंद्रहवें परन्तुक तथा धारा 115 बीबीसी के साथ पठित यह अनुमोदन अनाम संदानों के लिए लागू नहीं होगा।

(vii) धारा 143(3) के परन्तुक के प्रावधानों के अधीन अनुमोदन स्वीकृत किया जाएगा।

3. यदि यह बाद में पता लगता है कि अनुमोदन फर्जी या तथ्य के अन्यथा-कथन द्वारा लिया गया है तो उसे शून्य माना जाएगा। अनुमोदन आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(23सी)(v) के प्रयोजन के लिए दिया गया है तथा अन्य किसी प्रयोजन के लिए नहीं और अनुमोदन वापस ले लिया माना जाएगा यदि निर्धारित की गतिविधियां प्रामाणिक नहीं हैं या गतिविधियां स्वीकृत अनुमोदन में उल्लिखित सभी या किन्हीं शर्तों के अनुसार नहीं की जा रही हो।

[सी. सं. 2113/4/मु.आ./मदुरै/तक./2010-11]

डी. के. दास शर्मा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

(Income Tax Department)

(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF  
INCOME TAX)

Madurai, the 22nd September, 2011

Name and Address of the : Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani  
Assessee Swamy Thirukoil,  
Palani-624 601  
Dindigul District

Pan : AAATA8204A

**Order Under Section 10(23C) (v) of the Income  
Tax Act, 1961**

**S.O. 193.**—In exercise of the powers, conferred on me by virtue of sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of section 10 of the Income-tax, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with Rule 2C of the IT Rules, 1962, I, the Chief Commissioner of Income tax, Madurai hereby accord approval to Arulmigu Dhandayuthapani Swamy Thirukoli, Palani-624 601, Dindigul District, for the purpose of the said section from the assessment year 2010-11 subject to conditions, mentioned hereunder :—

2.(a) the assessee applies its income, or accumulates its income for application, wholly and exclusively, for the objects for which it is established and application of its income must be in accordance with Third Proviso to section 10(23C) of the Act ;

(b) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions

received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture, etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11 of the IT Act, 1961;

(c) this approval will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the society and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;

(d) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;

(e) that in the event of its dissolution, its surplus and assets will be given to an organization which exists solely for similar purposes and not for purposes of profit and no part of the same will go directly to any of the beneficiaries of the institution or anybody specified in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961;

(f) the approval shall not apply in relation to anonymous donations in terms of the fifteenth proviso to section 10(23C) r.w.s. 115BBC of the Act;

(g) the approval granted shall be subject to the provisions of proviso to section 143(3).

3. The approval shall be void if it is subsequently found that it has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation of fact. This approval is given only for the purpose of Section 10(23C)(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and not for any other purpose/s and the same is liable to be withdrawn if it is subsequently found that the activities of the assessee are not genuine or if they are not carried out in accordance with all or any of the conditions subject to which it was approved.

[C.No.2113/4/CC/MDU/TECH/2010-11]

D.K. DAS SHARMA, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

मदुरै, 22 दिसम्बर, 2011

निर्धारित का नाम एवं : मै कम्युनिटी रूरल एजुकेशन सोशल  
पता एंड कलचरल एनहेनसमेंट नर्चर ट्रस्ट, नं.  
430, वेलिंगटन स्ट्रीट, एनजीओ कॉलोनी,  
नागमलै, मदुरै-625 019

आयकर अधिनियम की : 26-05-2011 एवं 06-09-2011  
 धारा 10(23)(सी) के  
 तहत छूट की अर्जी  
 फाइल करने की तारीख  
 निर्धारण वर्ष : 2008-09, 2009-10 व 2010-11  
 सुनवाई की तारीख : 11-08-2011  
 पैन : एएएटीसी9685आर

### आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10 (23सी) के अधीन अनुमोदन

का.आ. 194.—“मै, कम्प्युनिटी रुरल एजुकेशन सोशल एंड कलचरल एनहेनसमेंट नरचर ट्रस्ट, मद्रुरै” आवेदक ने वित्त वर्ष 2007-08 और 2008-09 हेतु धारा 10(23सी)(vi)/(viए) के अंतर्गत छूट प्रदान करने के लिए आयकर नियम के नियम 2सी के तहत 56डी फार्म में दिनांक 25-05-2011 तथा वित्त वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए दिनांक 06-09-2011 में आवेदन दर्ज किया है। चूँकि सभी वर्षों के मुद्दे एक ही हैं इसलिए सुविधा के लिए सभी याचिकाओं को सामान्य आदेश द्वारा निपटा दिया गया है।

2. निर्धारण वर्ष 2008-09 व 2009-10 में दर्ज याचिकाओं संबंधी सुनवाई दिनांक 11-08-2011 को रखी गई थी। श्री टी. कलैराज, सीए के दिनांक 11-08-2011 को सुनवाई नोटिस के जवाब में मेरे पूर्ववर्ती के सामने हाजिर हुए और सुनवाई हुई। सुनवाई के दौरान प्रतिनिधि ने स्पष्टीकरण दिया कि याचिका धारा 10(23सी)(vi) के अंतर्गत छूट लेने के लिए है। प्रतिनिधि के ध्यान में लाया गया कि दोनों वर्षों के लिए याचिका देर से दायर की गई है। उन्हें ये भी बताया गया कि ट्रस्ट के लक्ष्य बहुविध हैं और अतः धारा 10(23सी)(vi) के अंतर्गत छूट प्रदान करने का मुख्य शर्त कि ट्रस्ट केवल शिक्षा के लिए है न कि लाभ कमाने के उद्देश्य से है, की बात का समाधान हो। दिनांक 06-09-2011 को प्राधिकृत प्रतिनिधि ने लिखित प्रस्तुतीकरण दिया। उसी दिन आवेदक ने वित्त वर्ष 2009-10 के लिए धारा 10(23सी)(vi) के अंतर्गत छूट प्रदान करने के लिए फार्म 56डी दर्ज की और सभी वर्षों की याचिकाओं को विलंब से दर्ज करने के लिए माफी मांगी। दिनांक 20-12-2011 को मामले की पुनः सुनवाई हेतु तारीख दी गई। कोई भी सुनवाई के लिए उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। प्रतिनिधि ने दिनांक 20-12-2011 को सुनवाई स्थगित करने की अर्जी दी है। मुझे सुनवाई स्थगित करने हेतु औचित्य कारण नहीं मिल रहा। मैंने इस मामले को पहले से ही दर्ज विस्तृत लिखित प्रस्तुतीकरण के आधार पर तय करने का निर्णय लिया है।

3. धारा 10(23सी) के परन्तुक के अंतर्गत, जहाँ आवेदक छूट प्रदान करने या उसे जारी रखने हेतु जून 2006 के पहले दिवस पर या बाद आवेदन दायर करता है तो ऐसे आवेदन संबंधित निर्धारण वर्ष में सितंबर के तीसवें दिन पर या उससे पहले दर्ज कर देना चाहिए। जिस वर्षों के लिए छूट की मांग की है उनके लिए 30 सितंबर अंतिम तिथि

थी। इस मामले में ट्रस्ट को दिनांक 30-9-2008 को या उससे पहले अर्जी दायर करनी चाहिए थी, अर्थात् निर्धारण वर्ष 2009-10 हेतु 30-09-2009 को या उससे पहले और निर्धारण वर्ष 2010-11 हेतु 30-09-2010 को या उससे पहले। परन्तु ट्रस्ट ने निर्धारण वर्ष 2008-09 तथा 2009-10 के लिए 25-05-2011 को एवं निर्धारण वर्ष 2010-11 के लिए 06-09-2011 को ही अर्जी दायर किया है।

4. परन्तुक 14 की भाषा से पूर्णतया यह स्पष्ट है कि दिनांक 01-06-2006 को या उससे बाद दायर सभी अर्जियों के लिए सीमा लागू होगी। वास्तव में वित्त बिल 2009 के खंडों के टिप्पणियों में यह स्पष्ट दिया गया है कि खंड (23सी) में नए परन्तुक जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि कथित उप-खंडों के अंतर्गत आवेदन देने के प्रयोजन हेतु समय सीमा दी जाए। यह भी उल्लिखित है कि ऐसे आवेदन प्रारंभ के वर्षों में नहीं बना पाए। यह भी बताया जाता है कि संबंधित धारा में निर्धारित प्राधिकारी को किसी ऐसे विलंब के लिए माफ करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है।

5. निर्धारिती ने इन याचिकाओं में माफी प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधान कारण यह दिया है कि अपील अधिकारी के मामले में मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जो न्यायिकता प्राधिकारी है को देरी के लिए माफी प्रदान करने हेतु सहज एवं प्रासंगिक शक्ति मिला है जबकि धारा 10(23सी)(vi) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ऐसी माफी के लिए न्यायोचित कारण होने पर माफी प्रदान कर सकते हैं। अपनी बात के समर्थन में निर्धारिती ने पदमश्री कृधार्त आचार्य इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ इंजिनियरिंग एंड टेक्नोलॉजी बनाम मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त (309 आईटीआर 13) (2009) में माननीय उड़ीया उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को दर्शाया है। निर्धारिती द्वारा दिए गए उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को उसी उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा 309 आईटीआर 50 (रानाल्ड एजुकेशनल एंड चेरिटेबल ट्रस्ट बनाम मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त व अन्य) में दिए गए निर्णय द्वारा ओवर रूल कर दिया गया है। उसमें उच्च न्यायालय ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि

“2008 के रिट पेटिशन (सी) नं. 4514 में दिनांक 15 मई, 2008 में आदेश जारी करते हुए माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों, को इस निर्णय पर लागू किया गया था, उन्हें इस न्यायालय के ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया। अतः इस न्यायालय के 2008 के रिट पेटिशन (सी) नं. 4514 में आदेश दिनांक 15 मई, 2008 का वर्तमान मामले से कोई सरोकार नहीं है।”

और सांविधिक प्रावधान के न होने पर माफी प्रदान करने के लिए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते। अतः उपर्युक्त अर्जियां असमर्थनीय हैं।

6. उक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ट्रस्ट की सारी अर्जियां सभी वर्षों के लिए रखे नहीं हैं।

[सी. सं. 2113/2/मु.आ./मद्रुरै/तक./2011-12]

डी. के. दास शर्मा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त



Madurai, the 22nd December, 2011

Name and Address of the Assessee : M/s. Community Rural Education Social and Cultural Enhancement Nurture Trust, No. 430, Wellington Street, NGO Colony, Nagamalai, Madurai-625 019

Date of filing of application for exemption under Section 10(23)(c) of the IT Act : 26-05-2011 and 06-09-2011

Assessment Year(s) : 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Date of hearing : 11-08-2011

Pan : AAATC9685R

### ORDER UNDER SECTION 10(23C) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT, 1961

**S.O. 194.**—The applicant “M/s. Community Rural Education Social and Cultural Enhancement Nurture Trust, Madurai” filed applications dated 25-05-2011 in Form 56D under Rule 2C of the Income-tax Rules for grant of exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi)/(via) for the financial years 2007-08 and 2008-09 on 26-05-2011 and application for the F.Y. 2009-10 on 06-09-2011. Since, the issue involved for all the years is same, for the sake of convenience, all the petitions are disposed of by a common order.

2. The case was originally fixed for hearing on 11-08-2011 in connection with the petitions filed for A. Yrs. 2008-09 and 2009-10. In response to the hearing notice issued, Shri T. Kalairaj, CA appeared on 11-08-2011 and the case was heard by my predecessor. During the course of hearing the representative clarified that the petitions are for claiming exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi). The fact that the petitions filed for both the years are belated ones was brought to the knowledge of the representative. It was also brought to his notice that the objects of the trust are multifarious and hence the primary condition for granting exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi) is that the trust should exist solely for education and not for the purpose of profit is satisfied. On 06-09-2011, the Authorised Representative filed written submissions. On the same day, the applicant filed form 56D seeking exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi) for the F.Y. 2009-10 and petitions for all the years seeking condonation of delay. The case was again posted for hearing on 20-12-2011. Nobody appeared in response. Instead, the representative filed a letter on 20-12-2011 seeking adjournment. I do not find reasons for seeking further adjournment in the circumstances justified. I intend to decide the issue based on the detailed written submissions already filed.

3. Under the Fourteenth proviso to Section 10(23C), where an applicant makes an application on or after the 1st day of June, 2006 for the purposes of grant of exemption or

continuance thereof, such application shall be made on or before the 30th day of September of the relevant assessment year for which the exemption is sought. The last date for making an application, therefore, was 30th September of the relevant assessment years for which the exemption is sought. In this case the trust should have filed its application for the assessment year 2008-09 on or before 30-09-2008, that for the assessment year 2009-10 on or before 30-09-2009 and that for the A.Y. 2010-11 on or before 30-09-2010. However, the trust has filed its applications for A.Ys. 2008-09 and 2009-10 only on 25-05-2011 and that for A.Y. 2010-11 only on 06-09-2011.

4. The language of proviso fourteen is abundantly clear that the time limit shall be applicable for all applications filed on or after 01-06-2006. In fact, in the Notes on clauses to the Finance Bill, 2009 it is clearly mentioned that the proposal is to insert a new proviso in clause (23C) so as to provide a time limit for the purpose of making an application under the said sub-clauses. It is also mentioned that such application cannot be made for any earlier years. It will also be relevant to point out that the relevant Section does not empower the prescribed authority to condone any such delay.

5. The main contention of the assessee in its petitions for condonation is that as in the case of Appellate Authorities, the CCIT being a Quasi Judicial Authority, has inherent and incidental power for condoning delay while exercising powers vested u/s 10(23C)(vi). If there was a justifiable ground for such condonation. In support of its claim, the assessee relied upon the Hon'ble Orissa High Court decision in the case of Padmashree Krutarth Acharya Institute of Engineering and Technology V/s. Chief Commissioner of Income-tax (309 ITR 13)(2009). The High Court decision relied upon by the assessee has been overruled in the subsequent decision of the same High Court reported in 309 ITR 50 (Roland Educational And Charitable Trust V/s Chief Commissioner of Income-tax and others). In it, the High Court has categorically spelt out that

“While passing the order dated 15th May, 2008 in Writ Petn. (C) No. 4514 of 2008, the ratio of decisions of Hon'ble Supreme Court which are applied in this judgment were not brought to the notice of this Court. Hence, the order of this Court dated 15th May, 2008 in Writ Petn. (C) No. 4514 of 2008 has no application to the present case”

and has held that in the absence of any statutory provision enabling the condonation of delay the CCIT cannot exercise that power. Hence the above applications are untenable.

6. In view of the above, the trust's applications for all the years are not maintainable.

[C. No. 2113/CC/MDU/TECH/2011-12]

D. K. DAS SHARMA, Chief Commissioner of Income-tax

## स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 195.**—केन्द्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर द्वारा प्रदान की गई दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता से संबंधित है, दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग I में डॉ. श्यामला रेड्डी दंत चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय अस्पताल और अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक के संबंध में क्रम सं. 49 के XXVIII के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां को अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः :—

“कन्जर्वेटिव डेन्टिस्ट्री एण्ड एन्डोडोन्टिक्स  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (कन्ज. डेंट.), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

पीरियोडोन्टोलोजी  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (पेरिया.), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

ओरल मेडिसिन एण्ड रेडियोलोजी  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (ओरल मेडिसिन), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

पब्लिक हेल्थ डेन्टिस्ट्री  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (कम्युनिटी डेंट.), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

ओरल पैथोलोजी एण्ड माइक्रोबायोलोजी  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (ओरल पैथ.), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

ओर्थोडोन्टिक्स एण्ड डेन्टोफेसियल ओर्थोपैडिक्स  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (आर्थो.), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक

ओरल एण्ड मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-5-2011 को या उसके बाद  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (ओरल सर्जरी), राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान  
विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक”

[फा. सं. बी-12017/49/2006-डीई (पार्ट- 1)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

**S.O. 195.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 and 3 against XXVIII of Serial No. 49, in respect of Dr. Syamala Reddy Dental College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka, in Part I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

"Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Periodontology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Oral Medicine & Radiology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Public Health Dentistry  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Oral Pathology & Microbiology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

MDS (Cons. Dent.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Perio.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Oral Medicine), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Community Dent.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Oral Path.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Ortho.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka

MDS (Oral Surgery), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka"

[F. No. V-12017/49/2006-DE(Pt -I)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 196.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 55 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः—

"II. सरस्वती डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, लखनऊ

(ii) मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

पेरियोडोन्टोलोजी

(यदि 11-1-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (पेरियोडोन्टोलोजी), डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया  
अवध विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद"

[फा. सं. वी-12017/56/2003-डीई(पार्ट)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2011

S.O. 196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No. 55, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Awadh University, Faizabad, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

"II. Saraswati Dental College & Hospital, Lucknow

(ii) Master of Dental Surgery

Periodontology

(if granted on or after 11-1-2011)

MDS (Periodontology), Dr. R.M.L. Awadh  
University, Faizabad"

[No. V-12017/56/2003-DE(Pt.)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 197.— दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

2. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में ए.जे. दंत विज्ञान संस्थान, मंगलूर, कर्नाटक के संबंध में क्रम सं. 49 के XXXIX के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः:-

**“मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी**

ओरल एण्ड मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी (यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (ओरल सर्जरी) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स तथा क्राउन एंड ब्रिज (यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (प्रोस्थो.) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
पेडोडोन्टिक्स एंड प्रीवेन्टिव डेन्टिस्ट्री (यदि दिनांक 21-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (पेडोडोन्टिक्स एंड प्रीवेन्टिव डेन्टिस्ट्री) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
ओरल पैथोलोजी एण्ड माइक्रोबायोलोजी (यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (ओरल पैथ.) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
ओरल मेडिसिन एण्ड रेडियोलोजी (यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (ओरल मेडिसिन) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
कन्जरवेटिव डेन्टिस्ट्री एण्ड एन्डोडोन्टिक्स (यदि दिनांक 24-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (कन्जर. डेंट.) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
ओर्थोडोन्टिक्स एण्ड डेन्टोफेशियल (यदि दिनांक 26-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (ओर्थोडोन्टिक्स) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक
पेरियडोन्टोलोजी (यदि दिनांक 25-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)	एमडीएस (पेरियो.) राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक”

[फा. सं. वी-12017/21/2007-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2011

S.O. 197.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against XXXIX of Serial No. 49, in respect of A. J. Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, Karnataka, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**“Master of Dental Surgery**

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Paedodontics and Preventive Dentistry  
(if granted on or after 21-5-2011)

Oral Pathology & Microbiology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Oral Medicine & Radiology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics  
(if granted on or after 24-5-2011)

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 26-5-2011)

Periodontology  
(if granted on or after 25-5-2011)

MDS (Oral Surgery), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Prosthodontics), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Paedodontics), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health  
Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Oral Pathology), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Oral Medicine), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Conservative Dentistry), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Orthodontics), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health  
Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Periodontology), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health  
Sciences, Bangalore”

[F.No.V-12017/21/2007-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 198.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 60 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां इसके अंतर्गत अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी:—

“XXX. आदित्य डेंटल कॉलेज, बीड, महाराष्ट्र

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(यदि दिनांक 14-6-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

बीडीएस

महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक”

[सं. बी-12017/110/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2011

S.O. 198.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments to Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No. 60 in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“XXX. Aditya Dental College, Beed, Maharashtra

Bachelor of Dental Surgery

(if granted on or after 14-06-2011)

BDS

Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik”

[No.V-12017/110/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 199.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक डिग्रियों की मान्यता से सम्बंधित दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 97 के बाद सामने कॉलम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी नामतः :—

“98. कृष्णा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, सम विश्वविद्यालय,

स्कूल ऑफ दंत चिकित्सा विज्ञान, कराड़, महाराष्ट्र

कराड़

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

बीडीएस

(यदि दिनांक 10-06-2011 को या उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

कृष्णा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, सम विश्वविद्यालय, कराड़”

[फा. सं. वी-12017/62/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2011

S.O. 199.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) after Serial No. 97, the following Serial number and entries shall be inserted namely :—

“98. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences  
Deemed University, Karad

School of Dental Sciences, Karad, Maharashtra

Bachelor of Dental Surgery  
(if granted on or after 10-06-2011)

BDS, Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed  
Univeristy, Karad”

[F.No.V-12017/62/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 200.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में श्री हसननाम्ब डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, हसन, कर्नाटक के संबंध में क्रम सं. 49 के XXIII के सामने कॉलम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां इसके अंतर्गत अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

“मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

ओर्थोडॉन्टिक्स एण्ड डेन्टोफेसियल ओर्थोपेडिक्स

एमडीएस (ओर्थो.)

(यदि दिनांक 21-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर

कन्जर्वेटिव डेन्स्ट्री एण्ड एन्डोडॉन्टिक्स

एमडीएस (कन्जर्वेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री)

(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर

ओरल एंड मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी  
(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

पिरियोडॉन्टोलॉजी  
(यदि दिनांक 21-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (ओरल सर्जरी)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलोर

एमडीएस (पिरियो.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलोर"

[फा. सं. वी-12017/117/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 200.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against XXIII of Serial No. 49, in respect of Sri Hasanamba Dental College & Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**"Master of Dental Surgery**

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 21-05-2011)

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics  
(if granted on or after 17-05-2011)

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-05-2011)

Periodontology  
(if granted on or after 21-05-2011)

MDS (Ortho.), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Cons. Dent.), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Oral Surgery), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore

MDS (Perio.), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore"

[F.No.V-12017/117/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का. आ. 201.**—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम सं. 84 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः—

**"IV. श्री गोविन्द त्रिसेन्टिनेरी डेंटल कालेज, अस्पताल एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, बुधेरा, गुडगांव****मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी**

ओरल एवं मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी  
(यदि 3-6-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

ओर्थोडॉटिक्स एवं डेंटोफेशियल ओर्थोपैडिक्स  
(यदि 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (ओरल एवं मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी),  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

एमडीएस (ओर्थोडॉटिक्स एवं डेंटोफेशियल ओर्थोपैडिक्स),  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स और क्राउन एवं ब्रिज  
(यदि 4-6-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

कन्जर्वेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एवं एन्डोडोन्टिक्स  
(यदि 8-6-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

पैडोडोन्टिक्स एवं प्रीवेन्टिव डेंटिस्ट्री  
(यदि 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

पेरियोडोंटोलोजी  
(यदि 2-6-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

ओरल मेडिसिन एवं रेडियोलोजी  
(यदि 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स और क्राउन एवं ब्रिज)  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

एमडीएस (कन्जर्वेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एवं एन्डोडोन्टिक्स)  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

एमडीएस (पैडोडोन्टिक्स एवं प्रीवेन्टिव डेंटिस्ट्री)  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

एमडीएस (पेरियोडोंटोलोजी)  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

एमडीएस (ओरल मेडिसिन एवं रेडियोलोजी)  
पं. बी.डी. शर्मा स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक

[फा. सं. वी-12017/20/2007-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 201.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendment, in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No. 84, Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**“IV. Sri Govind Tricentenary Dental College, Hospital & Research Institute, Budhera, Gurgaon.**

**Master of Dental Surgery**

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
(if granted on or after 3-6-2011)

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 31-5-2011)

Prosthodontics and Crown Bridge  
(if granted on or after 04-6-2011)

Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics  
(if granted on or after 08-6-2011)

Paedodontics and Preventive Dentistry  
(if granted on or after 31-5-2011)

Periodontology  
(if granted on or after 02-6-2011)

Oral Medicine & Radiology  
(if granted on or after 31-5-2011)

MDS (Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery).  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics),  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Prosthodontics and Crown Bridge),  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics),  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Paedodontics and Preventive Dentistry),  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Periodontology),  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.

MDS (Oral Medicine and Radiology).  
Pt. B. D. Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak.”

[F. No. V-12017/20/2007-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.



नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 202.— दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

2. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही पोस्ट ग्रेजुवेट डिप्लोमा की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में वी एस डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक के संबंध में क्रम सं. 49 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः:

**“पोस्ट ग्रेजुवेट डिप्लोमा**

कन्जर्वेटिव डेन्टिस्ट्री एवं एन्डोडोन्टिक्स  
(यदि दिनांक 13-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

पी जी डिप्लोमा (कन्जर. डेंट.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक

प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स तथा ब्राउन एंड ब्रिज  
(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

पी जी डिप्लोमा (प्रोस्थो.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक

पेरियोडोन्टोलेजी  
(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

पी जी डिप्लोमा (पेरियो.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक

ओरल एण्ड मैक्सिलोफैसियल सर्जरी  
(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

पी जी डिप्लोमा (ओरल सर्जरी)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक

ओर्थोडोन्टिक्स एण्ड डेन्टोफैसियल ओर्थोपेडिक्स  
(यदि दिनांक 17-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

पी जी डिप्लोमा (ओर्थो.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान, विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर, कर्नाटक

[का. सं. वी-12017/55/2008-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No. 49, in respect of V.S. Dental College & Hospital Bangalore, Karnataka, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of Post Graduate Diploma awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

**“Post Graduate Diploma**

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics  
(if granted on or after 13-5-2011)

PG Diploma (Cons. Dent.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore

Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

PG Diploma (Prosthodontics), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore

Periodontology  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

PG Diploma (Perio.), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

PG Diploma (Oral Surgery), Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 17-5-2011)

PG Diploma (Ortho.), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore"

[F.No.V-12017/55/2008-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 203.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत-चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलूर, कर्नाटक, द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत-चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत-चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में दयानन्द सागर दन्त-चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, बंगलूर, कर्नाटक के संबंध में क्रम सं. 49 के XII के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी:—

**"मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी**

ओर्थोडोन्टिक्स एण्ड डन्टोफेसियल ओर्थोडिक्स  
(यदि यह दिनांक 19-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

एमडीएस (आर्थो.)  
राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलूर"

[फा. सं. वी-12017/34/2004-डीई]  
अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against XII of Serial No. 49, in respect of Dayananda Sagar College of Dental Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**"Master of Dental Surgery**

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics  
(if granted on or after 19-5-2011)

MDS (Ortho.), Rajiv Gandhi University  
of Health Sciences, Bangalore"

[F.No.V-12017/34/2004-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का. आ. 204.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 100 के बाद निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या एवं प्रविष्टियां इसके अंतर्गत अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी: नामतः

"101 दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय,  
(उत्तर प्रदेश)

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी  
(यदि दिनांक 8-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

1. पूर्वांचल दंत चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान, गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)

बीडीएस  
दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर  
(उत्तर प्रदेश)"

[फा. सं. वी-12017/98/2005-डीई]  
अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 204.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) after Serial No. 100, the following Serial number and entries shall be inserted namely :—

“101 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur  
Univeristy (U.P.)

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery  
(if granted on or after 8-5-2011)

1. Purvanchal Institute of Dental Sciences Gorakhpur.  
(U.P.)

BDS

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur Univeristy  
Gorakhpur (U.P.)”

[F No.V-12017/98/2005-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2011

**का. आ. 205.**—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई द्वारा प्रदान की गई दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता से संबंधित दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 34 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी नामतः—

“XXII. विवेकानंद महिला दंत-चिकित्सा कालेज, नामाक्कल जिला, तमिलनाडु।

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(यदि 19-8-2011 को या उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

बीडीएस

दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई”

[फा. सं. वी-12017/31/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2011

**S.O. 205.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No.34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

“XXII. Vivekanandha Dental College for Women, Namakkal Distt., Tamil Nadu

Bachelor of Dental Surgery

(if granted on or after 19-8-2011)

BDS

The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical Univeristy, Chennai”

[F.No V-12017/31/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2011

**का. आ. 206.**—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 34 के समक्ष कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी नामतः

**"XX. माधा डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु।**

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी  
(यदि दिनांक 17-8-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

बीडीएस  
दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई "

[फा. सं. वी 12017/75/2006-डीई]  
अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2011

S.O. 206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No.34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

**"XX. Madha Dental College & Hospital, Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

Bachelor of Dental Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-08-2011)

BDS  
The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai"

[F.No.V-12017/75/2006-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2011

क्र. आ. 207.—केंद्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करने हैं, नामतः:

2. दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, चेन्नई द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत-चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में क्रम संख्या 34 के सामने कॉलम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी:—

**"XIX. श्री वेंकटेश्वर डेंटल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल, कांचीपुरम् जिला, तमिलनाडु**

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी  
(यदि यह दिनांक 17-8-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्  
प्रदान की गई हो)

बीडीएस  
दी तमिलनाडु डा. एमजीआर मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी, चेन्नई "

[फा. सं. वी 12017/03/2006-डीई]  
अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2011

S.O. 207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No.34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

**"XIX. Sri Venkateswara Dental College & Hospital, Kancheepuram Dt., Tamil Nadu**

Bachelor of Dental Surgery  
(if granted on or after 17-08-2011)

BDS  
The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai"

[F.No.V-12017/03/2006-DE]  
ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 208.—केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, अर्हता की नामावली में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अनुसूची में -

(क) मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता शीर्षक (इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) के अन्तर्गत "गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक" के सामने पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण (इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :-

2

3

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)"

एम डी (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

"बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)"

एम डी (बाल चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा"

डी सी एच

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1984 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)"

एम डी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ख) मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता शीर्षक (इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) के अन्तर्गत "बैंगलोर विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलोर" के सामने पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण (इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :-

"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)"

एम डी (बाल चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज बैंगलोर कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में बैंगलोर विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर द्वारा वर्ष 1995 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा"

डी सी एच

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज बैंगलोर कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में बैंगलोर विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर द्वारा वर्ष 1994 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा)”

एम डी (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में बैंगलोर विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1995 में या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)”

एम डी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में बैंगलोर विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर द्वारा वर्ष 1995 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)”

एम डी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजयनगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, बेल्लरी में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में गुलबर्गा विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ग) मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता शीर्षक इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) के अन्तर्गत “राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर” के सामने पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण (इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित) शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः :-

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)”

एम डी (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)”

एम डी (बाल चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा”

डी सी एच

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1984 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)”

एम डी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह विजय नगर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बेल्लरी, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर द्वारा वर्ष 1985 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान)”

एम एस (नेत्र विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम वी जे मेडिकल कॉलेज एवं रिसर्च सेंटर, बैंगलोर कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलोर द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

2

3

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (त्वचा रतिज तथा कुष्ठ रोग)”

एम डी (डी वी एल)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम वी जे मेडिकल कॉलेज और रिसर्च सेंटर बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर द्वारा जुलाई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)”

एम डी (बाल चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष 1995 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

“बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा”

डी सी एच

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, कर्नाटक बेंगलूर द्वारा वर्ष 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)”

एम डी (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा अप्रैल, 1998 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोलॉजी डायग्नोसिस)”

एम डी (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा वर्ष अप्रैल 1995 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)”

एम डी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डा. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर मेडिकल कॉलेज बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।

“मैजिस्ट्रार ऑफ चिरुर्गी (यूरोलोजी)”

एम सी एच (यूरोलोजी)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम.एस. रामैया मेडिकल कॉलेज, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जुलाई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“संवेदनाहरण में डिप्लोमा”

डी ए

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह नवोदय मेडिकल कॉलेज, रायचूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बेंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

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“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)”

एम डी (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह वैदेही आयुर्विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र संस्थान, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“अस्थि विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”

डी ओथों.

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह वैदेही आयुर्विज्ञान तथा अनुसंधान केन्द्र संस्थान, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा”

डी सी एच

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह वैदेही आयुर्विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र संस्थान, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

“स्त्री तथा प्रसूति रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”

डी जी ओ

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह वैदेही मेडिकल विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र संस्थान, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

“त्वचा, रतिज और कुष्ठ रोग में डिप्लोमा”

डी डी वी एल

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह वैदेही आयुर्विज्ञान और अनुसंधान केन्द्र संस्थान, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)”

एम डी (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह फादर मुल्लर मेडिकल कॉलेज मंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा मई, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जैव रसायन)”

एम डी (जैव रसायन)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह फादर मुल्लर मेडिकल कॉलेज मंगलूर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलोजी)”

एम डी (फार्माकोलोजी)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह के.वी.जी. मेडिकल कॉलेज, सुल्लिया, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।



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“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)”	एम डी (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह के.वी.जी. मेडिकल कॉलेज, सुल्लिया, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)”	एम डी (शरीर रचना विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह के.वी.जी. मेडिकल कॉलेज, सुल्लिया, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)”	एम डी (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह के.वी.जी. मेडिकल कॉलेज, सुल्लिया, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
“त्वचा, रतिज तथा कुष्ठ रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा”	डी डी वी एल अद्विचुनागिरी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, मंडया, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बैंगलूर, कर्नाटक द्वारा जून, 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)

#### सभी के लिए टिप्पणी :

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम के लिए स्वीकृत मान्यता 5 वर्ष की अधिकतम अवधि के लिए होगी जिसके बाद इसकी पुनरीक्षा की जाएगी।
2. उप-धारा 4 में अपेक्षित अनुसार मान्यता को समय पर नवीकरण नहीं कराने के फलस्वरूप संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों में निरपवाद रूप से दाखिला बंद हो जाएगा।

[सं. यू. 12012/85/2011-एमई (पी-11)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the, 23rd November, 2011.

**S.O. 208.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change of nomenclature of the qualification namely:—

In the said Schedule —

(a) against “Gulbarga University, Karnataka” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)”	MD (Physiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Gulbarga University, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)”	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Gulbarga University, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health"	DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Gulbarga University, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1984.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)"	MD (Anatomy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Gulbarga University, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)
(b) against "Bangalore University, Bangalore" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2), after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:—	
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1995.)
"Diploma in Child Health"	DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1994.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)"	MD (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after April, 1998.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Radio Diagnosis)"	MD (Radio Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1995.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)"	MD (Anatomy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bangalore University, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka.
(c) against "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:—	
"Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)"	MD (Physiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health"	<p>DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1984.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)"	<p>MD (Anatomy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary, Karnataka on or after 1985.)</p>
"Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)"	<p>MS (Ophthalmology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore in respect of students being trained at M. V. J. Medical College &amp; Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy)"	<p>MD (DVL) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at M.V. J. Medical College &amp; Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after July, 2011.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)"	<p>MD (Paediatrics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1995.)</p>
"Diploma in Child Health"	<p>DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1994.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)"	<p>MD (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after April, 1998.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Radio Diagnosis)"	<p>MD (Radio Diagnosis) This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after 1995.)</p>
"Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)"	<p>MD (Anatomy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka.)</p>

(2)	(3)
“Magistrar of Chirurgiae (Urology)”	M.Ch (Urology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after July, 2011.)
“Diploma in Anaesthesia”	DA (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Navodaya Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka on or after May, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)”	MD (Physiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore in respect of students being trained at Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after May, 2011.)
“Diploma in Orthopaedics”	D. Ortho. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Diploma in Child Health”	DCH (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after May, 2011.)
“Diploma in Gynaecology & Obstetrics”	DGO (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Diploma Dermatology Venerology & Leprosy”	DDVL (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Vydehi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)”	MD (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore, Karnataka on or after May, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry)”	MD (Biochemistry) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Father Muller Medical College, Mangalore, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)”	MD (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at K.V.G. Medical College, Sullia, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)”	MD (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at K.V.G. Medical College, Sullia, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)”	MD (Anatomy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at K.V.G. Medical College, Sullia, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)”	MD (Physiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at K.V.G. Medical College, Sullia, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)
“Diploma in Dermatology, Venerology & Leprosy”	DDVL (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka in respect of students being trained at Adichuchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya, Karnataka on or after June, 2011.)

**Note to all :**

1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U.12012/85/2011-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 नवम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 209.— केन्द्र सरकार इस विभाग की दिनांक 11-4-2011 की अधिसूचना सं. वी-12025/16/2000-डीई(वॉल. IV) के अधिक्रमण में तथा दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत-चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

2. एल. एन. मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा (बिहार) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 38 के सामने कॉलम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

**“VI. मिथिला मायनॉरिटी डेंटल कॉलेज एंड हॉस्पिटल, दरभंगा ( बिहार )**

- (i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी बी डी एस,  
(यदि यह दिनांक 6-10-2010 को अथवा एल. एन. मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा  
उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)। (बिहार) ”

[फा. सं. वी-12025/16/2000-डी ई (वॉल. IV)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th November, 2011

S.O. 209.—In supersession to this Department's Notification No. V-12025/16/2000 -DE (Vol. IV) dated 11-4-2011, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) the Central

Government after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following further amendments to Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 38, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga (Bihar), the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**“VI. Mithila Minority Dental College and Hospital,**

**Darbhanga (Bihar)**

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery     | BDS, L. N. Mithila University, |
| (if granted on or after 6-10-2010) | Darbhanga (Bihar)”             |

[F. No. V-12025/16/2000-DE (Vol. IV)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 210.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत-चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

2. एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 61 के सामने कॉलम 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

**“II. इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ डेंटल साइंसिज, बरेली**

**(ii) मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी**

—ओरल मेडिसिन एंड रेडियोलॉजी

(यदि यह दिनांक 19-4-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस (ओरल मेडिसिन एंड रेडियोलॉजी)

एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय

—ओरल एंड मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी

(यदि यह दिनांक 18-4-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस (ओरल एंड मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी)

एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय

—पेरियोडॉन्टोलॉजी

(यदि यह दिनांक 19-4-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस (पेरियोडॉन्टोलॉजी)

एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय

—कन्जरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एंड एंडोडॉन्टिक्स

(यदि यह दिनांक 19-4-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस (कन्जरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एंड एंडोडॉन्टिक्स)

एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय

—प्रोस्थोडॉन्टिक्स एंड क्राउन एंड ब्रिज

(यदि यह दिनांक 19-4-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एमडीएस (प्रोस्थोडॉन्टिक्स एंड क्राउन एंड ब्रिज)

एम.जे.पी. रूहेलखण्ड विश्वविद्यालय”

[फा. सं. वी 12017/23/2007-डी ई]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th December, 2011

**S.O. 210.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 and 3 against Serial No. 61, in Part I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**"II. Institute of Dental Sciences, Bareilly****(ii) Master of Dental Surgery**

—Oral Medicine and Radiology (if granted on or after 19-4-2011)	MDS (Oral Medicine and Radiology), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University
—Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery (if granted on or after 18-4-2011)	MDS (Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University
—Periodontology (if granted on or after 19-4-2011)	MDS (Periodontology), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University
—Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics (if granted on or after 19-4-2011)	MDS (Conservative Dentistry and Endodontics), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University
—Prosthodontics and Crown and Bridge (if granted on or after 19-4-2011)	MDS (Prosthodontics and Crown and Bridge), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University".

[F.No. V-12017/23/2007-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 211.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद मानद विश्वविद्यालय के नाम में परिवर्तन होने के कारण एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

2. "बुंदेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय", के समक्ष शीर्षक "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता" [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

2	3
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (विकृति विज्ञान)"	एम. डी. (पैथोलॉजी) (यह एम मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह एम.एल.बी. मेडिकल कॉलेज, झांसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में बुंदेलखंड विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1982 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

**सभी के लिए टिप्पणी :**

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण कराना होगा।
2. मान्यता को उप-खंड 4 की आवश्यकता के अनुसार समय पर नवीकरण न कराए जाने पर संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश निरपवाद रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे।

[फा. सं. यू.12012/100/2011-एमई (पी-II)]

अनीता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

S.O. 211.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change in name of affiliating University namely :-

(a) "against "Bundelkhand University" under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely:—

2	3
"Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)"	MD (Pathology) [This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Bundelkhand University in respect of students being trained at M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) on or after 1982.]

**Note to all :**

1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.
2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[F.No.U-12012/100/2011-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

**आयुर्वेद योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, सिद्ध, यूनानी एवं होम्योपैथी ( आयुष ) विभाग**

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 212.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 (1940 का 23) की धारा 33छ की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, सिद्ध, यूनानी एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या का आ. 1636, तारीख 17 जून, 2010 के अधिक्रमण में, ऐसे अधिक्रमण से पूर्व किए गए संबंधित कार्यों अथवा लोप किए गए कार्यों को छोड़कर औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री नियमावली, 1945 के नियम 160ड और 160च के तहत निर्धारित कर्तव्यों के निष्पादनार्थ सम्पूर्ण भारत के लिए निम्न सारणी के स्तम्भ (3) के अंतर्गत तदनुरूप प्रविष्टि में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध और यूनानी औषधों के संबंध में नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट विम्वलिखित अधिकारियों को एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् :

**सारणी**

क्र.स.	नाम व पदनाम	औषधों का विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	डॉ. एम. ए. कासमी, सहायक सलाहकार, (यूनानी), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	यूनानी
2.	डॉ. जी. सी. गौड, तकनीकी अधिकारी (आयुर्वेद), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	आयुर्वेद
3.	डॉ. सुरेश कुमार, अनुसंधान अधिकारी (आयुर्वेद), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	आयुर्वेद
4.	डॉ. गौरव शर्मा, अनुसंधान अधिकारी (आयुर्वेद), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	आयुर्वेद
5.	डॉ. हनुमंत सिंह कटैत, अनुसंधान अधिकारी (आयुर्वेद), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	आयुर्वेद
6.	डॉ. अनुपम, अनुसंधान अधिकारी (आयुर्वेद), आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग	आयुर्वेद

2. उपरोक्त उल्लिखित अधिकारी आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी (आयुष) विभाग में अपने सामान्य कर्तव्यों के अलावा इन कार्यों का निष्पादन करेंगे।

[फा. सं. जेड-18017/27/2009 डीसीसी (आयुष)]

जेस्मिन जेम्स, अवर सचिव



**DEPARTMENT OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMEOPATHY**

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2012

**S.O. 212.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 33G of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and in supersession of the notification S. O. No.1636 dated 17th June 2010 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession the Central Government hereby appoints the following officers specified under column (2) of the table given below in respect of the Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani drugs as specified in the corresponding entry under column (3) of the said table for the whole of India to discharge the duties laid down under rules 160E and 160F of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 namely:-

**TABLE**

Sl.No.	Name and Designation	Specification of drugs
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Dr. M. A. Qasmi, Assistant Adviser (Unani), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Hemo . . .	Unani
2.	Dr. G. C. Gaur, Technical Officer (Ayurveda), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy,	Ayurveda
3.	Dr. Suresh Kumar Research Officer (Ayurveda), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy,	Ayurveda
4.	Dr. Gaurav Sharma Research Officer (Ayurveda), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy,	Ayurveda
5.	Dr. Hanumant Singh Kathait Research Officer (Ayurveda), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy,	Ayurveda
6.	Dr. Anupam, Research Officer (Ayurveda), Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy,	Ayurveda

2. The above mentioned Officers will discharge the work in addition to their normal duties in the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

[F. No. Z-18017/27/2009-DCC (AYUSH)]

JASMINE JAMES, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 213.**— केन्द्रीय सरकार, औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम, 1940 (1940 का 23) की धारा 33छ की उप-धारा (4) के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि आयुर्वेद, योग व प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, सिद्ध एवं होम्योपैथी विभाग की स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में डॉ. जनार्दन पांडेय, संयुक्त सलाहकार (आयुर्वेद), इसकी उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत नियुक्त निरीक्षकों के प्राधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और ये निरीक्षक उनके अधीन कार्यरत होंगे।

[फा. सं. जेड-18017/27/2009 डीसीसी (आयुष)]

जैस्मिन जेम्स, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th January, 2012

**S.O. 213.**— In pursuance of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 33G of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) the Central Government hereby specifies that Dr. Janardan Pandey, Joint Adviser (Ayurveda) in Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, as the authority to whom the inspectors appointed under sub-section (1) thereof shall be subordinate.

[F. No. Z-18017/27/2009-DCC (AYUSH)]

JASMINE JAMES, Under Secy.

## नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

(ए ए आई अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 214.—भारतीय विमानपतन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 की संख्या 55) के खण्ड 3 के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा श्री मचेन्द्रनाथन, अपर सचिव एवं वित्त सलाहकार, इस्पात मंत्रालय को तत्काल प्रभाव से, श्री ई. के. भारत भूषण, अपर सचिव एवं वित्त सलाहकार के स्थान पर भारतीय विमानपतन प्राधिकरण के बोर्ड में अंशकालिक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. एवी-24015/05/94-वीबी(एएआई)]

सैयद इमरान अहमद, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(AAI Section)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S. O. 214.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 3 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 (No. 55 of 1994), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. Machendranathan, AS & FA, Ministry of Steel as part time Member of the Board of Airports Authority of India vice Shri E. K. Bharat Bhushan, AS & FA with immediate effect.

[F. No. AV-24015/5/94-VB(AAI)]

SYED IMRAN AHMED, Under Secy.

## मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 215.—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा नीचे तालिका के कॉलम (1) में उल्लिखित अधिकारी को, सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के समतुल्य अधिकारी होने के फलस्वरूप, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनार्थ संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है जो उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा अथवा उनके तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और उक्त तालिका के कॉलम (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सार्वजनिक परिसरों के संबंध में उसके क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर संपदा अधिकारी को सौंपे गए कार्यों को निष्पादित करेगा।

## तालिका

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सार्वजनिक परिसरों की श्रेणी और क्षेत्राधिकार की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)
रजिस्ट्रार, इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, धनबाद	इंडियन स्कूल ऑफ माइन्स, धनबाद से संबंधित अथवा उसके द्वारा अथवा उसकी ओर से अधिग्रहीत अथवा पट्टे पर लिए गए परिसर।

[फा. सं. 9 79/1999-टीएस-11]

आर. के. माहेश्वरी, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Higher Education)

New Delhi, the 7th December, 2011

S.O. 215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below being the officer equivalent to the rank of Gazetted Officer of the Government, to be Estate Officer for the purposes of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed, on Estate Officer by or under the said Act, within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said table.

TABLE

Designation of the officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Registrar, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	Premises belonging to, or taken on lease of requisitioned by or on behalf of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

[F. No. 9-79/1999-TS-II]

R. K. MAHESHWARI, Under Secy.

## वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 216.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (कवालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित, निर्यात (कवालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इन्स्पेक्टोरेट ग्रिफ्थ इण्डिया प्राइवेट लि., द्वार सं. 113/46-48, दूसरा तल, वाणिज्य केन्द्र, कुलूर-कावूर रोड, कुलूर, मैंगलोर-575013 को 23 अक्टूबर, 2011 से तीन वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए प्रभावी भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का. आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 से उपाबद्ध अनुमोचों में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिजों और अयस्कों (समूह-1) अर्थात् लौह अयस्क का निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का मैंगलोर में, निर्यात से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करती है अर्थात् :-

(i) मैसर्स इन्स्पेक्टोरेट ग्रिफ्थ इण्डिया प्राइवेट लि., द्वार सं. 113/46-48, दूसरा तल, वाणिज्य केन्द्र, कुलूर कावूर रोड, कुलूर, मैंगलोर-575013 खनिज और अयस्क (समूह-1) का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन "निरीक्षण का प्रमाण पत्र" देने के लिए उनके द्वारा अनुसरण की गई निरीक्षण की पद्धति का परीक्षण करने के लिए इस निमित्त निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगी;

(ii) मैसर्स इन्स्पेक्टोरेट ग्रिफ्थ इण्डिया प्राइवेट लि., द्वार सं. 113/46-48, दूसरा तल, वाणिज्य केन्द्र, कुलूर कावूर रोड, कुलूर, मैंगलोर-575013 इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निर्देशों से आबद्ध होंगे जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण) निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित रूप में दिए जाएं।

[फा. सं. 4/6/2011 निर्यात निरीक्षण]

टी. एस. डेसी, संयुक्त सचिव

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2012

S.O. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rule, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises, for a further period of three years with effect from 23rd October, 2011 M/s. Inspectorate Griffith India Pvt. Ltd. located at Door No. 113/46-48, 2nd Floor, Commerce Centre, Kulur-Kavoor Road, Kulur, Mangalore-575013, as an Agency for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I namely, Iron Ore, specified in the Schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce notification number S.O. 3975, dated the 20th December, 1965, prior to export of aforesaid minerals and ores at Mangalore, subject to the following conditions, namely:

(i) M/s. Inspectorate Griffith India Pvt. Ltd. Door No. 113/46-48, 2nd Floor, Commerce Centre, Kulur-Kavoor Road, Kulur, Mangalore-575013, shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the "Certificate of Inspection" under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores- Group I (Inspection) Rules, 1965;

(ii) M/s. Inspectorate Griffith India Pvt. Ltd. Door No. 113/46-48, 2nd Floor, Commerce Centre, Kulur-Kavoor Road, Kulur, Mangalore-575013, in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 4/6/2011-Export Inspection]

D. S. DHESI, Jt. Secy.

## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

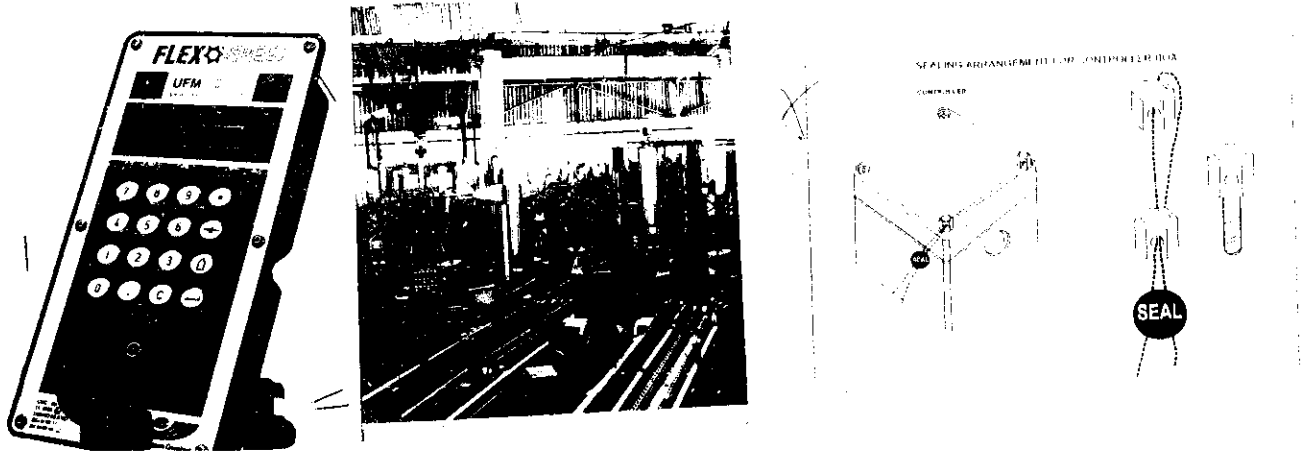
( उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 217.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कोसान क्रिसप्लांट ए/एस. पी. ओ. पेंडरसन्स वेंज 22, डीके-8200, आरहस एन, डेनमार्क द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X (x) जहाँ x = 1 वाले और x एक क्लास है जो "फ्लैक्सस्पीड" शृंखला के अंतर्गत ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण कैरोसल प्रकार के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "कोसान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स कोमान क्रिसप्लांट इंडिया, प्लाट नं. 238/ए, एमएलए कोलोनी, रोड नं. 12, बंजारा हिल, हैदराबाद-500034 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा बिक्री से पूर्व या पश्चात् बिना किसी बदलाव के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/450 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग तोलन उपकरण (कैरोसल प्रकार) है जिसका उपयोग एल पी जी सिलेंडर भरने के लिए किया जाता है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. है और 3600 सिलेंडर प्रति घंटे के भराव गति के साथ इसका सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 50 ग्रा. है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। सिलेंडर की क्षमता के आधार पर 60 सिलेंडर प्रति घंटे के साथ सिस्टम 66 फिलिंग स्टेशन से 3600 सिलेंडर प्रति घंटे में भरता है उपकरण 12 वोल्ट प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है इसकी अधिकतम भराव क्षमता 30 से 72 फिलिंग स्टेशनों की संख्या के साथ 2000 से 4200 सिलेंडर प्रति घंटा है।



आकृति 2 : मॉडल के मीलिंग प्रावधान का सीलिंग डायग्राम।

मशीन को दोषपूर्ण तरीकों से खोलने से रोकने के लिए कंट्रोलर के ऊपर और नीचे लेड और तार के जॉग सीलिंग के लिए छेद के माध्यम से दो पंच, दिए गए हैं। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तात्वन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) मॉडल 120 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(276):2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

# MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 217.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Carousel Type) of Accuracy Class X(x) where  $x=1$  and x is a class designated factor for the model "FLEXSPEED" series under the brand name "KOSAN" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Kosan Crisplant a/S.P.O. Pedersons Vej 22, DK-8200, Aarhus N, Denmark and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Kosan Crisplant India, Plot No. 238/A, MLA Colony, Road No. 12, Banjra Hills, Hyderabad-500034, Andhra Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/450;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument (Carousel Type) for filling of LPG in cylinders with a maximum capacity 120 kg. and verification scale interval of 50g. with filling speed of 3600 cylinders per hour. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal diode (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The system fills 3600 cylinders per hour having 66 filling station with 60 cylinder per hour per filling station depending upon the capacity of the cylinder. The instrument operates on 12Volts direct current power supply. Its maximum filling capacity range is from 2000 to 4200 cylinders per hour with number of filling stations 30 to 72.

Figure-1

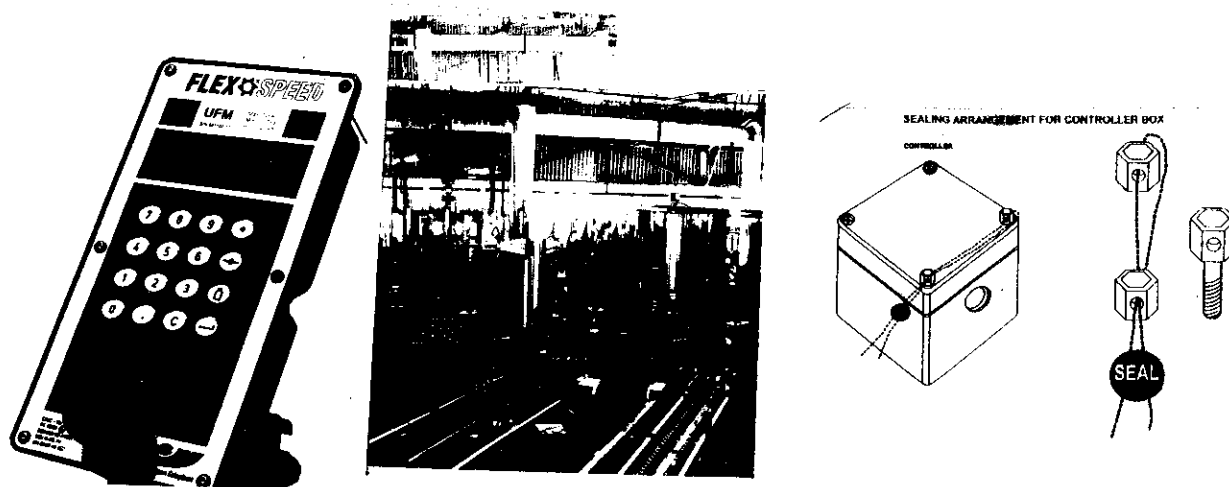


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Two bolts are provided at the top and at the bottom of the controller with a hole for sealing through lead and wire to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 120 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (276)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

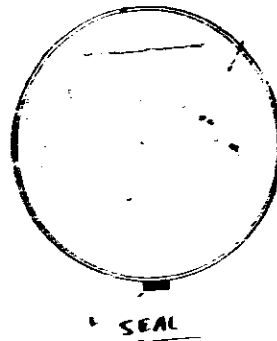
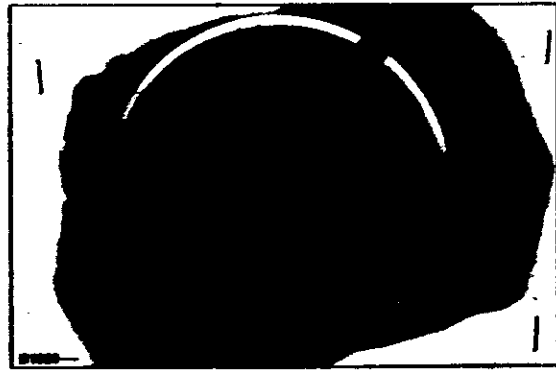
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

क्र.आ. 218.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लोटस स्केल टेक्नोलॉजी, एसआर नं. 27/1/2, गुलमोहर अपार्टमेंट के पास, खरादी, पुणे-14 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एलटीपी-1" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (डायल टाइप व्यक्ति तोलन स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "लोटस" है (जिसमें इसमें इससे पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/528 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (डायल टाइप व्यक्ति तोलन स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 : सील

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  के हैं, जो घनत्व या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(314)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 218.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Dial Type Person Weighing Scale) of Ordinary Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "LTP-1" and with brand name "LOTUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Lotus Scales Technology, Sr. No. 27/1/2, Nr Golmohor Apartment, Kharadi, Pune-14 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/528;

The said Model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Dial Type Person Weighing Scale) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g.

Figure-1 Model

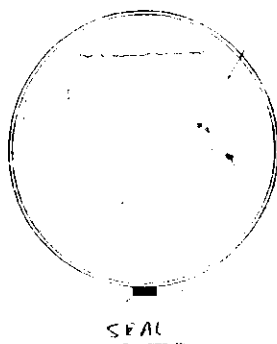
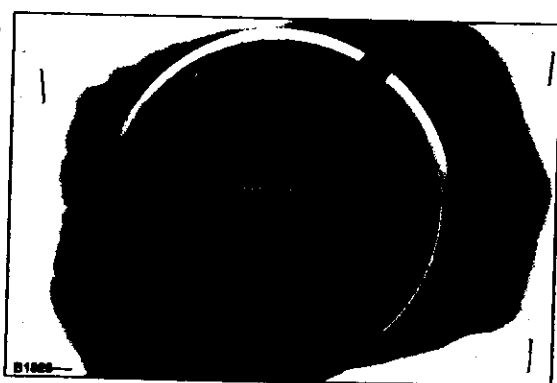


Figure-2 : Seal

Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[ E.No.WM-21(314)/2010 ]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

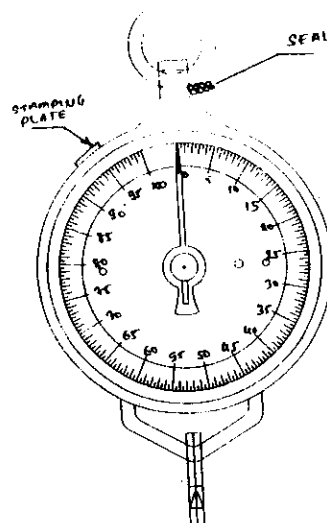
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 219.**—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लोटस स्केल टेक्नोलॉजी, एसआर नं. 27/1/2, गुलमोहर अपार्टमेंट के पास, खरादी, पुणे-14 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एलटीएस-1” शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (डायल टाइप स्प्रिंग बलैस) एनालॉग सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “लोटस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/529 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण ( डायल टाइप स्प्रिंग बलैस) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का डायग्राम।

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन)सहित 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 219.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Dial Type Spring Balance) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "LTS-1" and with brand name "LOTUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Lotus Scales Technology, Sr. No. 27/1/2, Nr Golmohor Apartment, Kharadi, Pune-14 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/529;

The said Model is a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Dial Type Spring Balance) with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indication.

Figure-1 Model

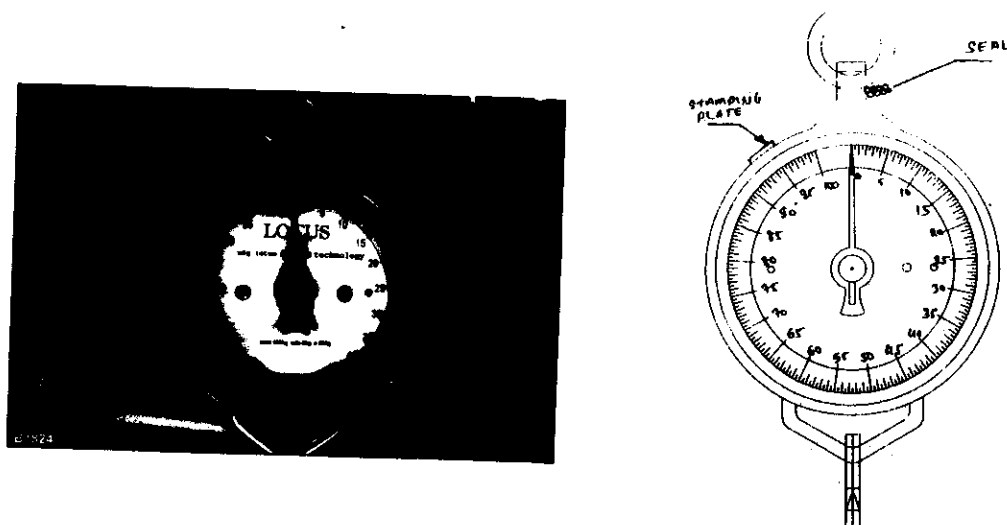


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of the sealing arrangement

Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 300kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(314)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

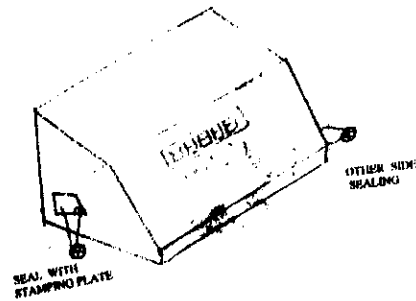
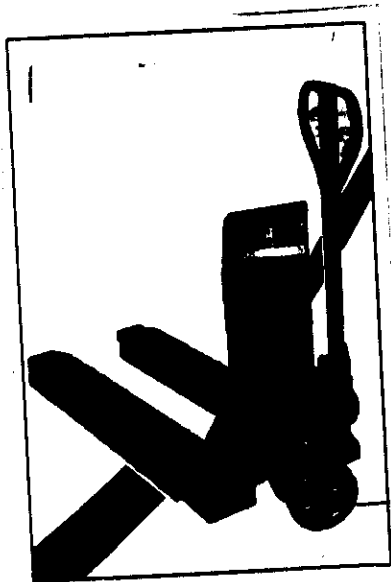
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 220.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स यूनाइटेड स्केल प्रा. लि., 314, सोमवार पेठ, जे. के. क्लासिक बिल्डिंग, पुणे-411011 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "यूनिपल-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप पेटेलेट स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "यूनिस्को" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/294 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्टीर 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे। 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(202)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 220.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type Pallet Scale) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "UNIPL-7" and with brand name "UNISCO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. United Scale Pvt. Ltd., 314, Somwar Peth, J. K. Classic Building, Pune-411011 which is assigned the approval mark INI/09/10/294;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

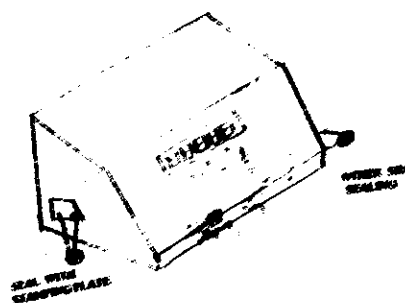


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  or  $5 \times 10^4$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(202)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

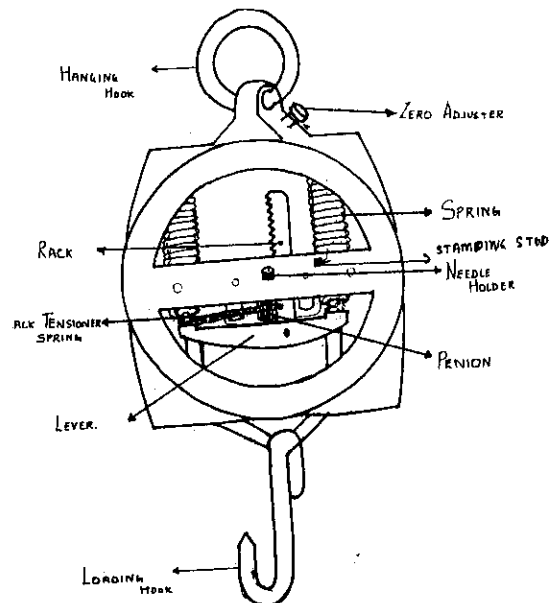
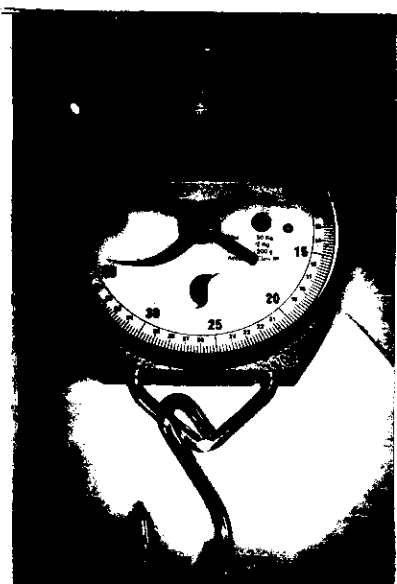
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 221.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस. खादर बैंग साहेब एण्ड कं., 191, एवेन्यू रोड, बेंगलूर-560002 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए जे एन” शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “क्वैमैन्” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10.262 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेंस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) एनालाग सूचन सहित है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है। डायल सूचक पर एनालाग टाइप सूचित करता है

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनावद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(171)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 221.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AJN" and with brand name "WEIGHMAN" ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. S. Khader Baig Saheb & Co., 191, Avenue Road, Bangalore-560002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/262.

The said model is a spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.

Figure-1- model

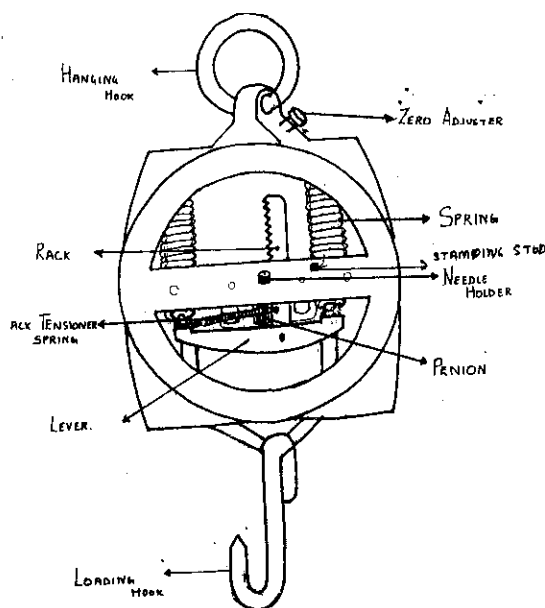
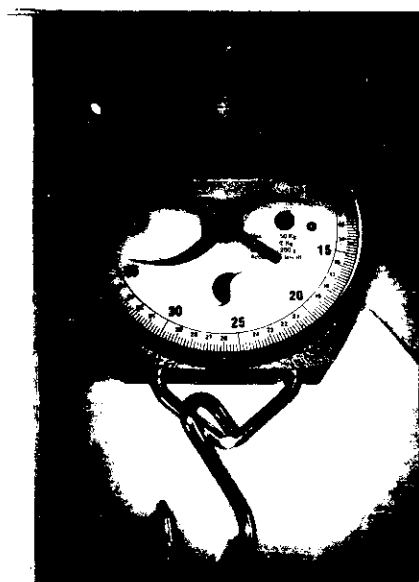


Figure-2 - Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[ F. No. WM-21(171):2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

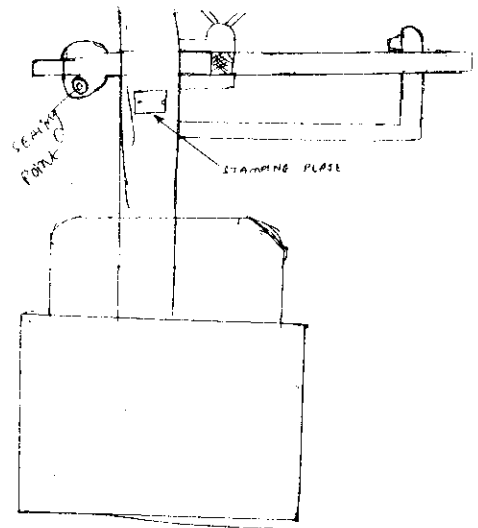
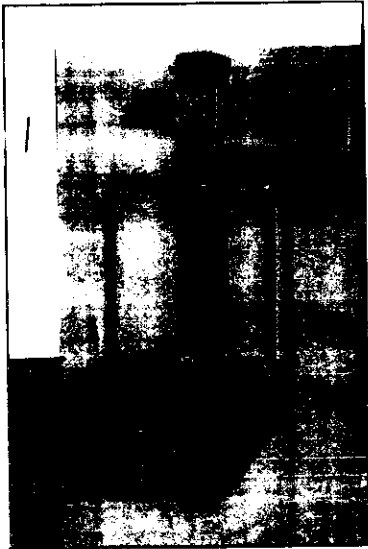
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 222.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परफेक्ट स्केल सेल्ज एंड सर्विस, 12 भवेश शोपिंग सेंटर, रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, होटल रॉयल पेलेस के पीछे, जी आई डी सी अंकलेश्वर-पिन-393002 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीएसबी-3" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/12 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल मास लीवर्स पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल प्लेटफार्म) के साथ एक मास मेजरिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। तोलन परिणाम स्टील यार्ड बीम पर सूचित किए जाते हैं।

आकृति - 1



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्टील यार्ड बीम के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकार कर सीलिंग की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(215)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 222.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform) of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of series "PSB-3" and with brand name "PERFECT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Scale Sales & Service, 12, Bhavesh Shopping Centre, Nr. Railway Station, B/h Hotel Royal Palace, G.I.D.C, Ankleshwar, Pin-393002 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/12;

The said model is a Mass Measuring Instrument incorporated with Mechanical Levers based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The weighing results are indicated with steel yard beams.

Figure-1

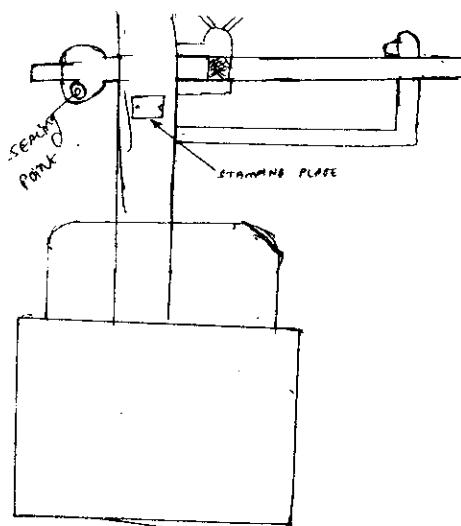
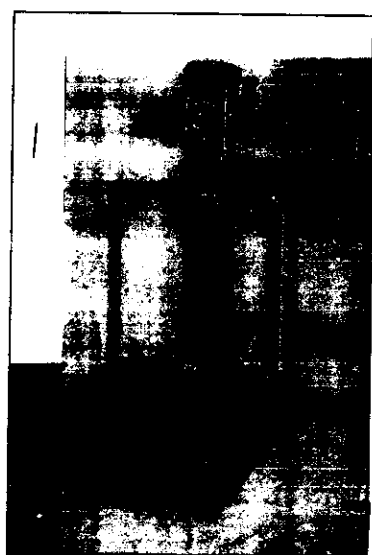


Figure-2 - Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the steel yard beam through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(215)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

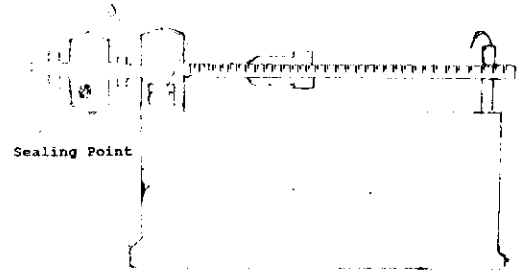
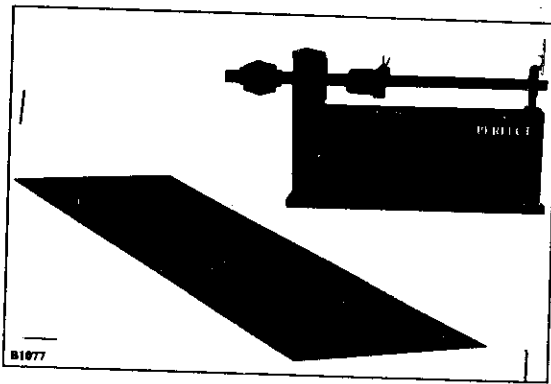
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 223.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परफेक्ट स्केल सेल्ज एंड सर्विस, 12 भवेश शॉपिंग सेंटर, रेलवे स्टेशन के पास, होटल रॉयल पेलेस के पीछे, जी आई डी सी अंकलेश्वर-पिन-393002 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीएमईबी-4" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "परफेक्ट" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/13 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल मास लीवर्स पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल वेब्रिज) के साथ एक मास मेजरिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। तोलन परिणाम स्टील यार्ड बीम पर सूचित किए जाते हैं।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्टील यार्ड बीम के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(215)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

**S.O. 223.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical weighbridge) of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "PMFB-4" and with brand name "PERFECT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Scale Sales & Service, 12, Bhavesh Shopping Centre, Nr. Railway Station, B/h Hotel Royal Palace, G.I.D.C, Ankleshwar, Pin-393002 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/13;

The said Model is a Mass Measuring Instrument incorporated with Mechanical Levers based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. The weighing results are indicated with steel yard beams.

Figure-1

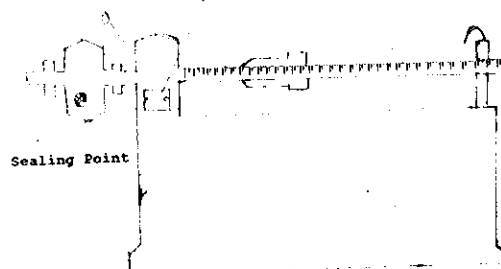
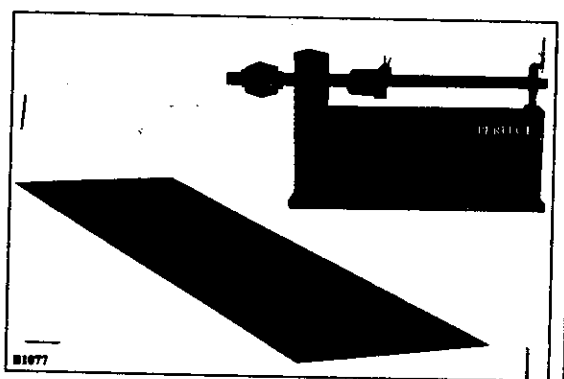


Figure-2 - Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the steel yard beam through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(215)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

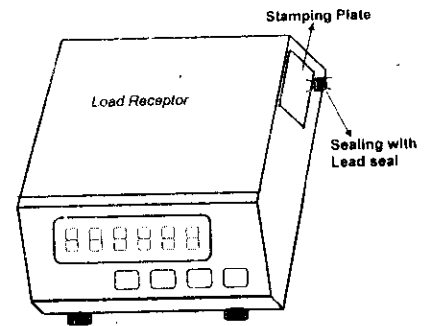
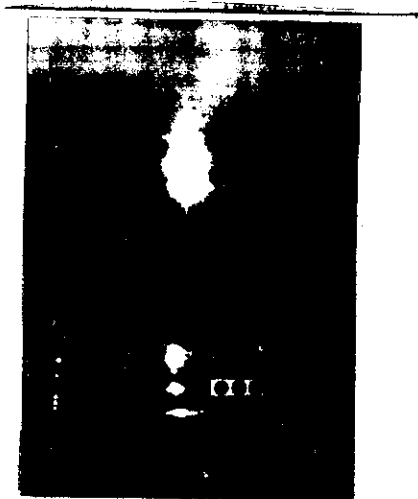
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 224.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पॉल सिस्टम, शांति कुंज, उदयपुरी चौपटा, पीरू मदार, तह. राम नगर, जिला नैनीताल (उत्तराखण्ड) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “पीटीएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “पॉल” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/544 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक. यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(320)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 224.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "PTS" and with brand name "PAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Paul System, Shanti Kunj, Udaipuri Chopra, Peeru Madara, Tah. Ram Nagar, Distt-Nainital (Uttarakhand) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/544;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

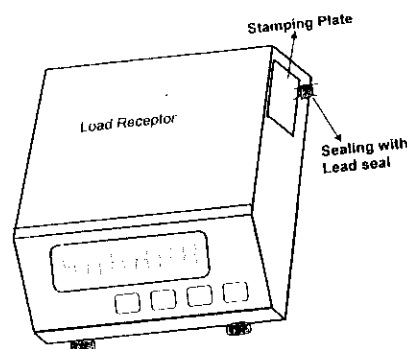
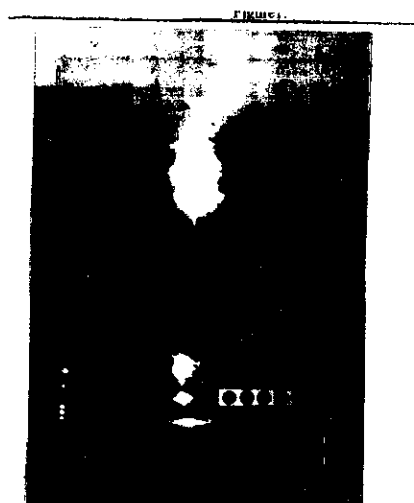


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(320)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

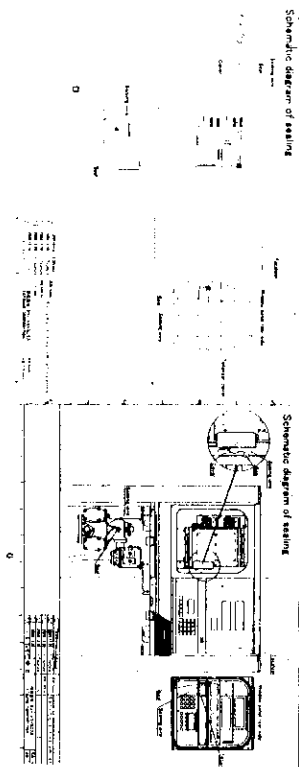
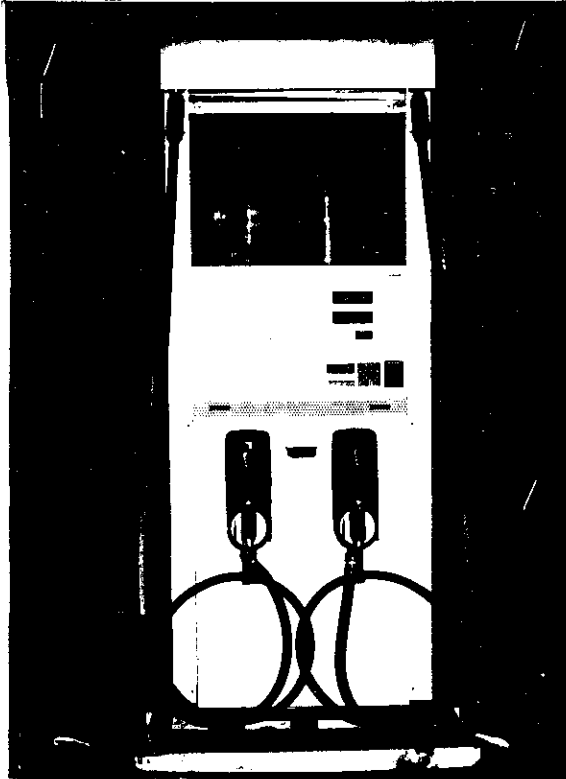
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 225.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तत्सुनो कोरपोरेशन, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स तत्सुनो इंडिया प्रा. लि., 404, रूनवाल एस्क्वेयर ईस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे, सियोन चुन्नाभट्टी सिग्नल, सियोन (पूर्व), मुम्बई-400022 द्वारा भारत में बिक्री से पूर्व या पश्चात् बिना किसी परिवर्तन के बिक्रीत यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "निओ सन्नी" शृंखला के पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मीटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) अंकक सूचन सहित जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तत्सुनो" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/626 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मीटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) है जो पोजीटिव डिस्प्लेसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है इसकी अधिकतम फलों दर 80 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम फलों दर 3 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। इसमें सूचन के लिए अधिकतम रूप में 6 अंक, 6 अंक वोल्यूम सूचक में, 4 अंक यूनिट मूल्य के लिए और इलेक्ट्रो मैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर 7 अंको तक और 10 अंक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटलाइजर के लिए हैं। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज और 415 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज 3 फेज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसमें बहुप्रकार के ईंधन जैसे कि पेट्रोल, डीजल, केरोसीन इत्यादि के वितरण करने की क्षमता है। न्यूनतम मापमात्रा 2 लीटर है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2—सीलिंग प्रावधान।

नट एंड बोल्ट में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर एसेम्बलिंग प्लग से सील किया जाता है। लीड सील तोड़े बिना केलिब्रेशन क्लील अभिगमन नहीं कर सकता। उक्त मॉडल में इलेक्ट्रोमैग्नेटिक टोटलाइजर/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटलाइजर है। आटोमेशन प्रोटोकाल को सुकर बनाने के लिए मॉडल में आरएस 485 पोर्ट है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(308)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 225.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Measuring Systems For Liquids Other Than Water (Fuel Dispenser) with digital indication of accuracy class 0.5 (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series - 'NEO SUNNY' with brand name "TATSUNO", manufactured by M/s. Tatsuno Corporation, Japan and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Tatsuno India Pvt Ltd, 404, Runwal Esquare, Eastern Express Highway, Sion-Chunabhatti, Signal, Sion (E), Mumbai-100022 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/626;

The said model is Meter for Liquid other than Water (Fuel Dispenser) working on the principle of positive displacement meter. Its maximum flow rate is 80 litres per minute and minimum flow rate is 3 litres per minute. It has indication of maximum of 6 digits for amount, 6 digits for volume indication and 4 digits for unit price and mechanical/electromagnetic totalizer up to 7 digits and electronic totalizer up to 10 digits. It operates on 230V, 50 Hertz single phase or 415 Volts, 50 Hertz 3 phase alternate current power supply. It is capable of dispensing multiple variety of fuel that is petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. The minimum measured quantity is 2 litres.

Figure-1 Model

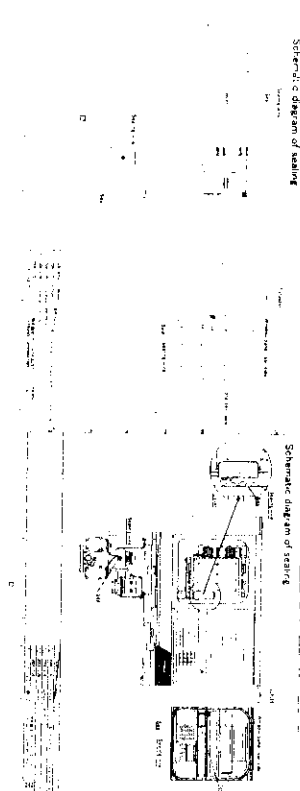
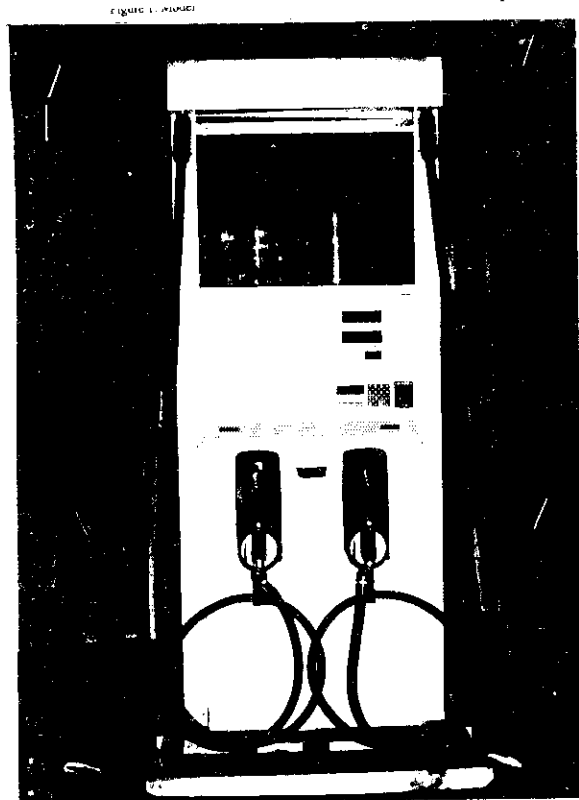


Fig. 2 - Sealing arrangement.

The sealing shall also be done by passing sealing wire through the nut and bolt assembly plugged by a seal. The calibration wheel and electronic calibration switches can not be accessed without breaking the lead seal. The said model has mechanical totalizer/electromagnetic totalizer/electronic totalizer. There is RS-485 port available for automation purpose.

[ F.No.WM-21(308)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

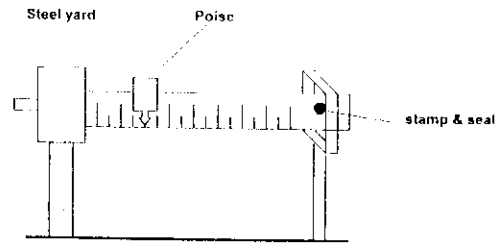
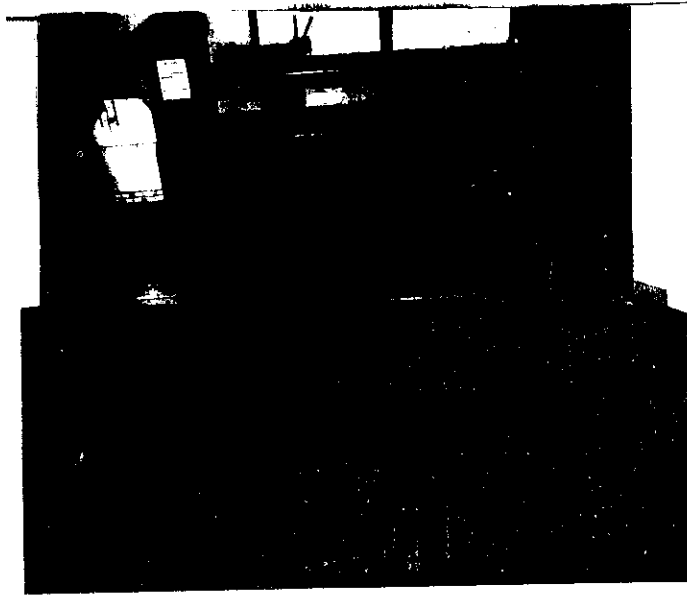
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 226.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सफी स्केल्ज एंड कंपोनेंट्स, उंचा गांव रोड, नियर पंजाबी धर्मशाला, फरीदाबाद-121004 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू बी” शृंखला के एनालॉग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल वेग्विज स्टील यार्ड टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सफी” है, (जिसे इसमें इससे पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिस अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2010/331 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एनालॉग सूचन सहित मैकेनिकल लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तौलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल वेग्विज स्टील यार्ड टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। और मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) से संबंधित है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{\pm}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{\pm}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{\pm}$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(209)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

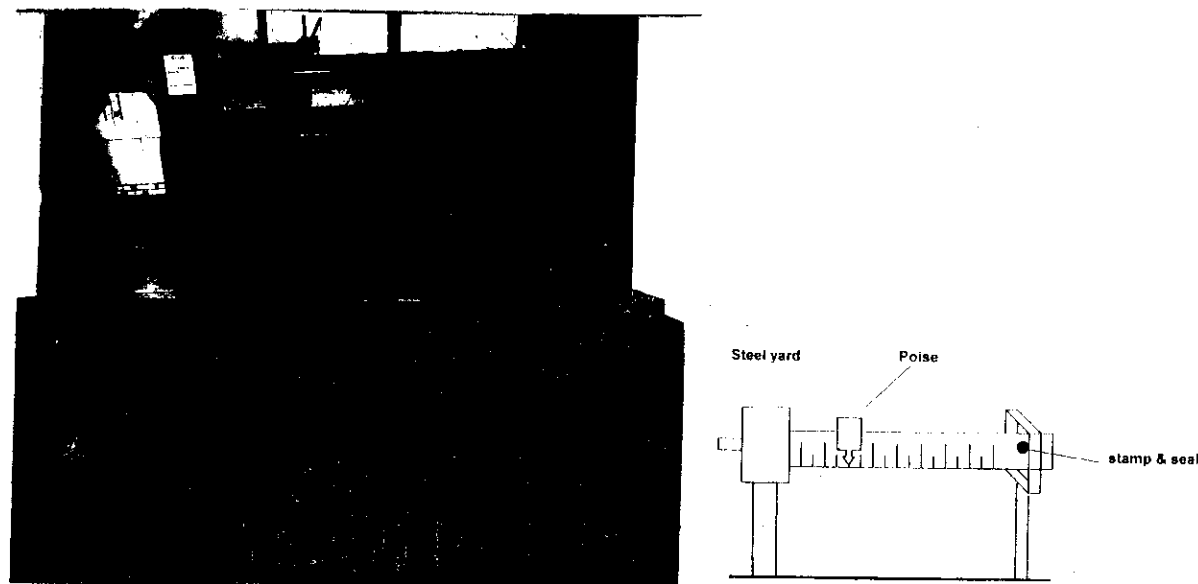
New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 226.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument Mechanical (Weighbridge Steelyard Type) with analogue indication (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) belonging to Medium Accuracy Class (Accuracy class -III) and "SWB" series with brand name "SAFI", manufactured by M/s. Safi Scales and Components, Uncha Gaon Road, Near Panjabi Dharamshala, Faridabad-121004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2010/331;

The said model is a mechanical lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Weighbridge Steelyard Type) with analogue indication of maximum capacity of 50t, minimum capacity of 100 kg. The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 5kg.

Figure-1



Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5 tonne to 150 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(209)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

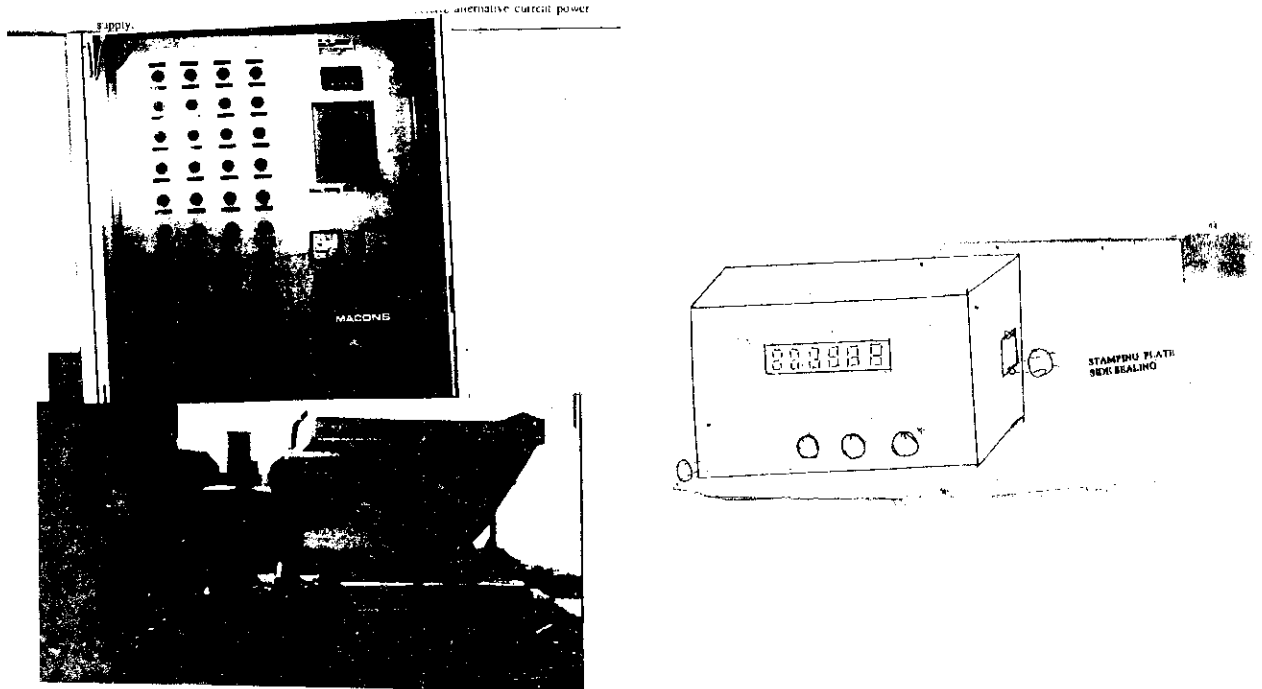
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 227.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेकॉन्स इक्विपमेंट्स प्लाट नं. 37/सी, फेज-1, जीआईडीसी एस्टेट, बटवा, जिला अहमदाबाद-382445 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 2 वाले “मेकॉन्स-6” शृंखला के डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) के अंकक सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मेकॉन्स” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/194 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कॉन्टिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अन्तराल (डी) 100 ग्रा. है। एलसीडी/एल ई डी तोल परिणाम सूचित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिजिटल स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करते हैं कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “डी” मान की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(111)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 227.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication having Accuracy class-2 of series "MACONS-6" and with brand name "MACONS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Macons Equipments Plot No. 37/C, Phase-I, G.I.D.C. Estate, Vatva, Dist Ahmedabad-382445 Gujrat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/194 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The scale interval (d) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD/LED Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

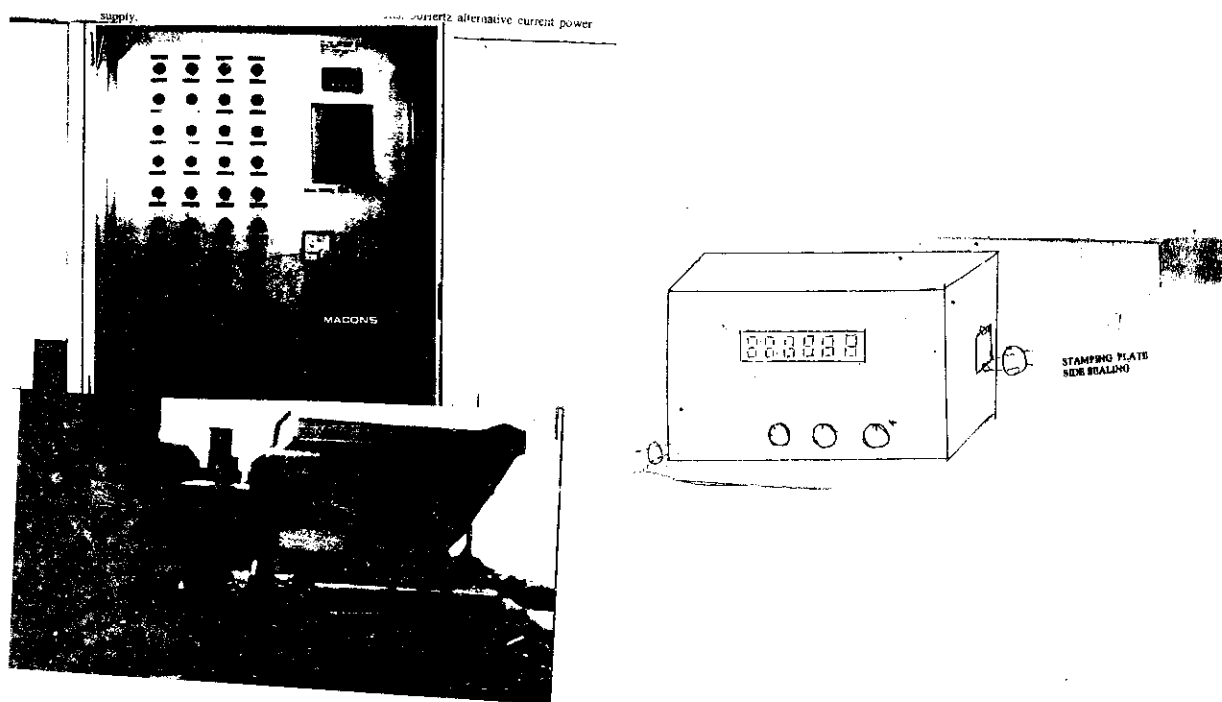


Figure-2 Sealing digram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire through the display. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 50kg. to 5000kg. for 'd' value of 5g or more and with 'd' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured

[F.No.WM-21(111)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

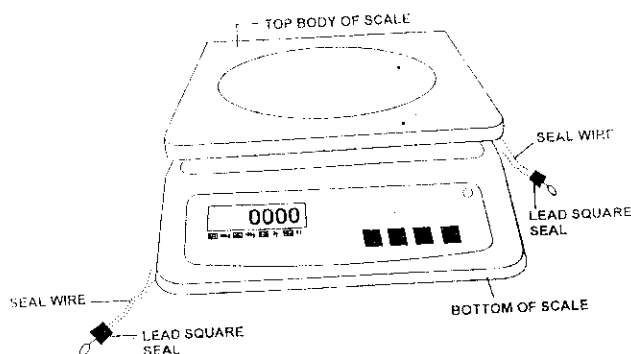
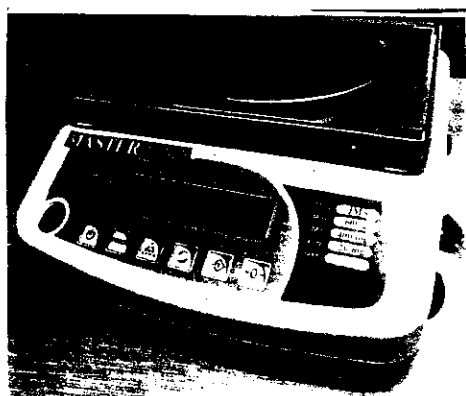
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 228.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मास्टर स्केल, विंटेज प्वाइंट, 690 सम्पतराव कालोनी, अल्कापुरी, बड़ोदा द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “जेएमएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मास्टर वे” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/15 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार रंगेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्र. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 मि.ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 मि.ग्र. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति 1 मॉडल



आकृति 2 -मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के टॉप कवर/बाटम बेस में सीलिंग की जाती है। मोल के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जा 1 मि.ग्र. से 50 मि.ग्र. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्र. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(21)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 228.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "JMS" and with brand name "MASTERWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Master Scale, Vantage Point, 690, Sampatrao Colony, Alkapuri, Baroda which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/15;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 600 g. and minimum capacity of 400mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

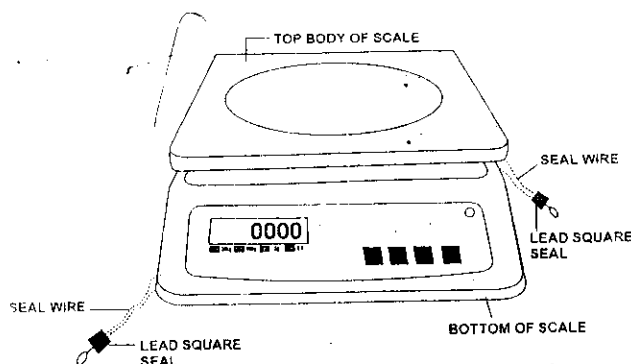


Figure-2 —Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the top cover/bottom base of the scale by passing sealing wire from the body of the scale. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(21)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

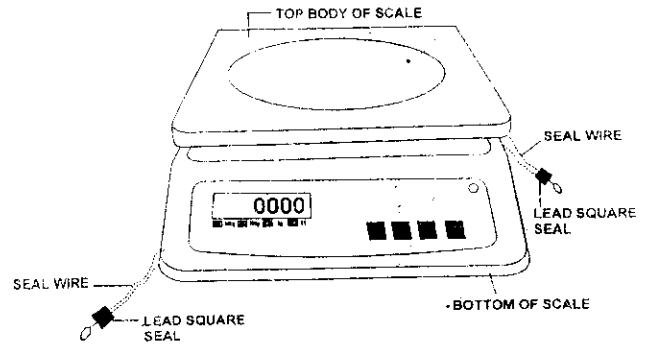
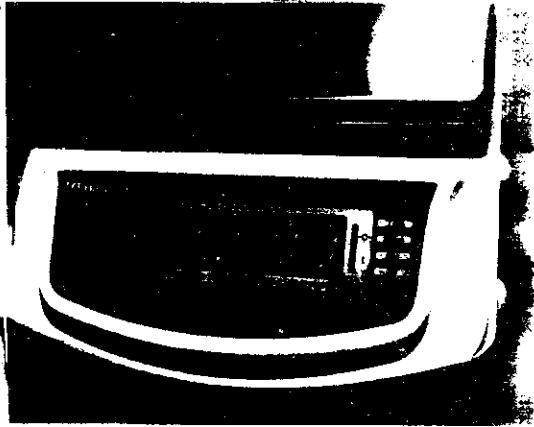
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 229.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मास्टर स्केल, विंटेज प्वाइंट, 690, सम्मतराव कालोनी, अल्कापुरी, बड़ोदा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “टीएमएस” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “मास्टर वे” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/16 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के टॉप कवर/बाटम बेस में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डक्यू एम-21(21)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 229.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "TMS" and with brand name "MASTERWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Master Scale, Vantage Point, 690 Sampatrao Colony, Alkapuri, Baroda which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/16;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

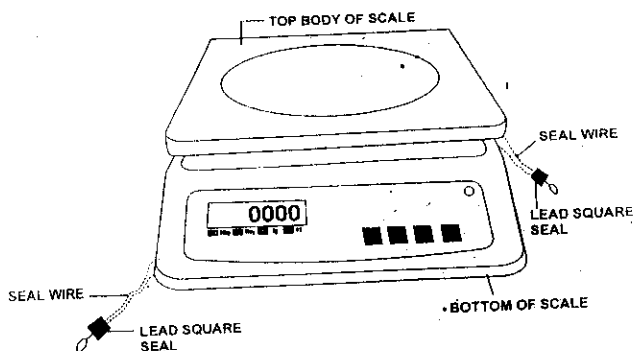
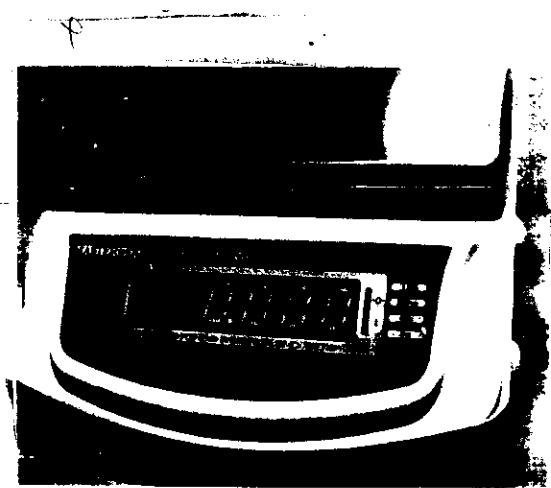


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the top cover/bottom base of the scale by passing sealing wire from the body of the scale. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[ F.No.WM-2\21\2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

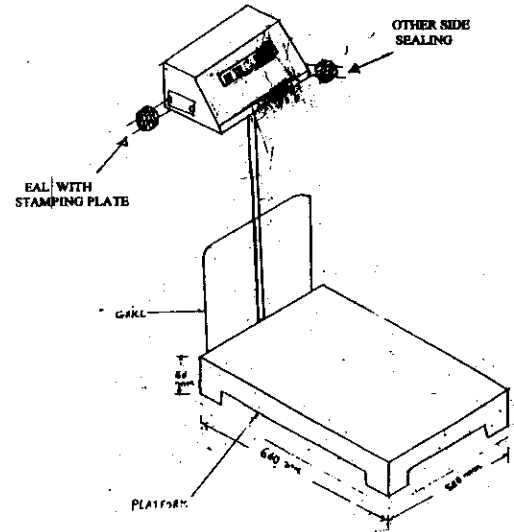
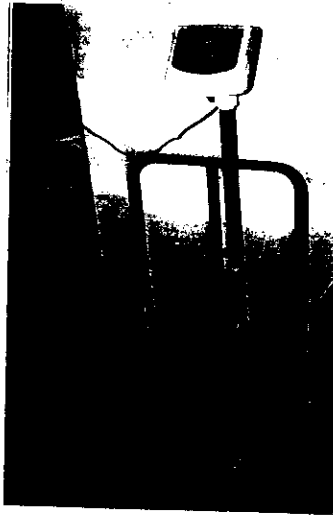
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 230.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मास्टर स्केल, विंटेज प्वाइंट, 690 सम्पतराव कालोनी, अल्कापुरी, बड़ोदा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीएमएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "मास्टर वे" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/17 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1—मॉडल



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले के टॉप कवर/बाटम बेस में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(21)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 230.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "PMS" and with brand name "MASTERWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Master Scale, Vantage Point, 690 Sampatrao Colony, Alkapuri, Baroda which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/17;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 Kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

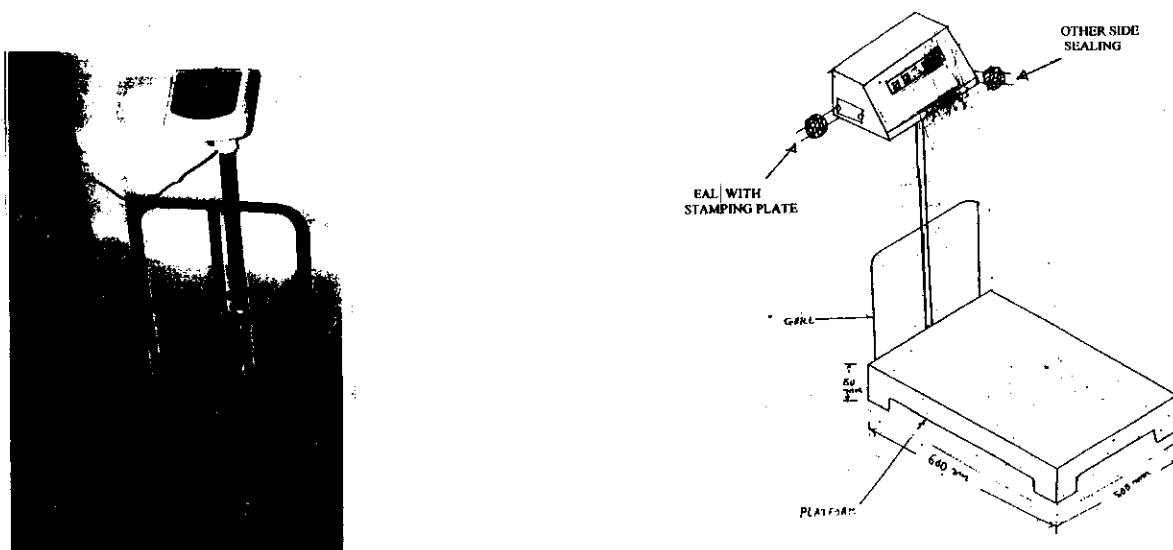


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the top cover/bottom base of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the scale. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(21)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

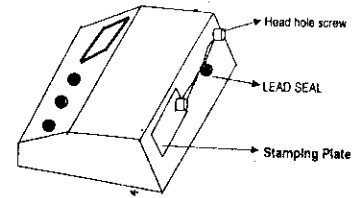
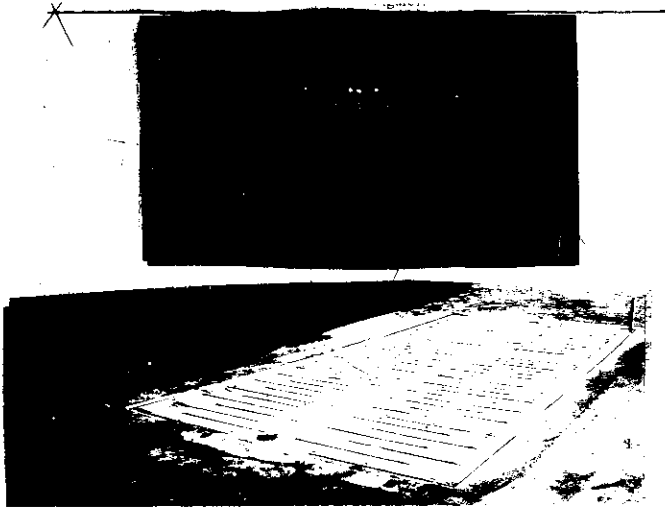
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 231.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एडलर वेइंग सिस्टम्स एमसीएफ-5862, संजय कॉलोनी, सेक्टर-23, फरीदाबाद 121005 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एडब्ल्यूएस” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेत्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “एडलर” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/69 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेत्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



(Back Side of Electronic Weighbridge Indicator)

आकृति-2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

इंडीकेटर की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(162)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 231.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "AWS" and with brand name "ADDLER" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Addler Weighing Systems, MCF-5862, Sanjay Colony, Sector-23, Faridabad-121005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/69;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne. and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

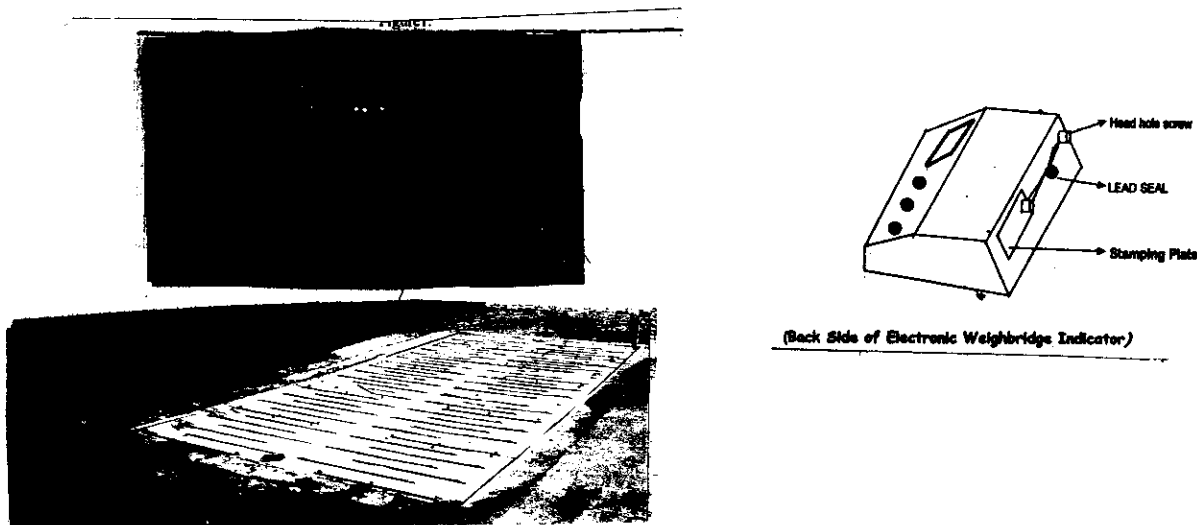


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the indicator through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne upto 200 tonne and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(162)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

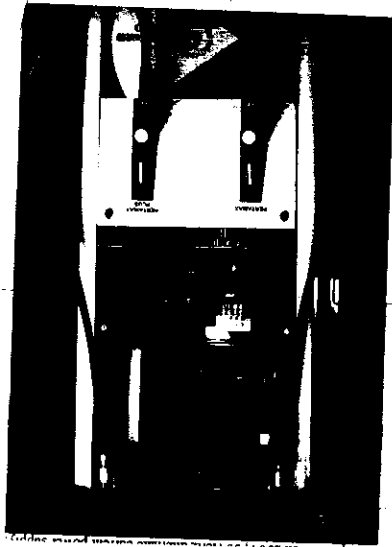
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 232.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

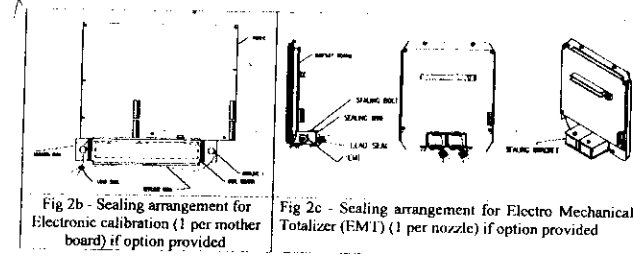
अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोकेहैम इंडिया प्रा. लि., ए-174, टीटी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, एम आई डी सी, खैरान विलेज, नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र-400709 द्वारा विनिर्मित पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मापन सिस्टम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प, अंक सूचन सहित (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) "क्वांटम" सीरीज जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टोकेहैम" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/90 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प (दस होज तक) अंक सूचन सहित, मैकेनिकल या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॅलिब्रेशन के साथ पाजिटिव डिस्पेंसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 130 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 4 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। लघुतम प्रभाग 10 मि.लि. है। इसमें अधिकतम राशि के लिए 7 अंकों (99999.99) का सूचन, अधिकतम वॉल्यूम के लिए 7 अंकों (99999.99) फ्यूल रेट के लिए 5 अंक (999.99) और टोटलाइजर के लिए 12 अंक हैं। उपकरण के सूचन संकेत लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) पर प्रदर्शित होते हैं। मॉडल में विकल्प सुविधा जैसे आटोमेशन कंट्रोल के साथ संवाद के संवाद पोर्ट, प्रिंटर, काड रीडर, रेफिड टेग रीडर, ट्रांजेक्शन/ग्राफिक स्क्रीन डिस्प्ले, एस डी डाटा स्टोरेज, ब्लू टूथ कम्यूनिकेशन इत्यादि हैं। यूनिट 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

आकृति-1



A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision for meter is given below



इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॅलिब्रेशन मेकेनिज्म (डिप स्विच) और इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर के लिए पहुंच को सीमित करने की सीलिंग व्यवस्था का स्कीमैटिक डायग्राम क्रमशः ऊपर आकृति 2 (ख) और 2 (ग) में दिया गया है। गैस इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल डिवाइस तक पहुंच को उपयुक्त सील द्वारा सीमित किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(83)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

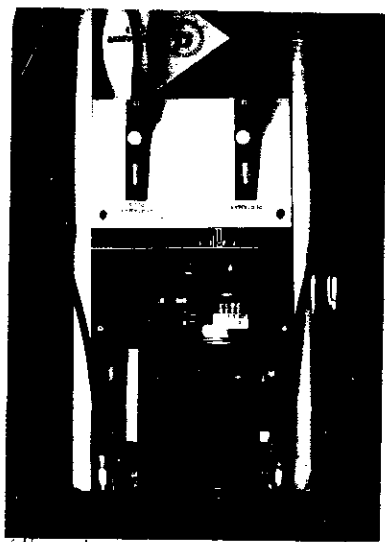
New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 232.**— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report is in conformity with the provision of Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights & Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

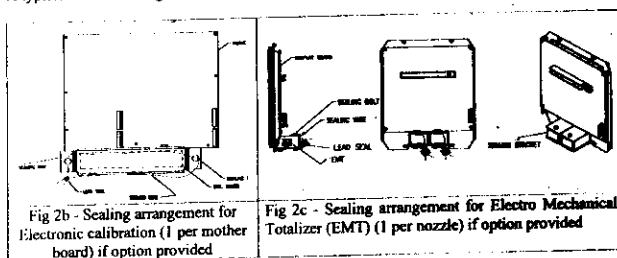
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third provision to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues & publishes the certificate of approval of model of Measuring Systems for Liquids Other Than Water - Electronic Dispensing Pump with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series 'QUANTIUM' with brand name "TOKHEIM", manufactured by M/s. Tokheim India Pvt. Ltd., A 174, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Khairane Village, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400709 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/90;

The said model is an dispensing pump (up to ten hoses) with digital indication working on the principle of positive displacement meter with mechanical or electronic calibration. It has a maximum flow rate up to 130 LPM and a minimum flow rate of 4 LPM. The smallest division is 10 ml. It has provision for indications up to 7 digits (99999.99) for display of maximum Amount, up to 7 digits (99999.99) for display of maximum Volume, up to 5 digits (999.99) for display of fuel rate and up to 12 digits for totalizer. The indications of the measurement are displayed on the Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) Display. The model also has the option for preset facility, communication port for communicating with automation controller, printer, card reader, RFID tag reader, transaction/graphic screen display, SD data storage, blue-tooth communication facility, etc. The Unit operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Figure 1



A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision for meter is given below



Schematic diagram of sealing provision to restrict the access for electronic calibration mechanism (dip switch) & electromechanical totalizer is given above in Figure 2b & 2c respectively. Access to gas elimination device is restricted by appropriate seal.

[F. No. WM-21(83)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

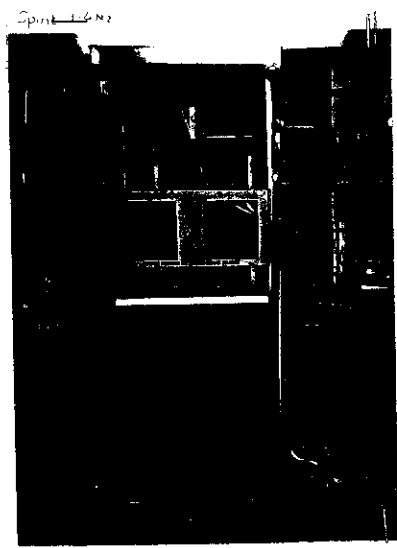
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 233.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टोकहेम इंडिया प्रा. लि., ए-174, टीटीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, एम आई डी सी, खैरान विलेज, नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र-400709 द्वारा विनिर्मित पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मापन सिस्टम इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प, अंक सूचन सहित (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) "सिप्रिट" सीरीज जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टोकहेम" है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/91 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल डिस्पेंसिंग पम्प (दस होज तक) अंकक सूचन सहित, मैकेनिकल या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॅलिब्रेशन के साथ पॉजिटिव डिस्प्लेसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसका अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 130 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 4 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। लघुतम प्रभाग 10 मि.ली. है। इसमें अधिकतम राशि के लिए 7 अंकों (99999.99) का सूचन, अधिकतम वॉल्यूम के लिए 7 अंकों (99999.99) फ्यूल रेट के लिए 5 अंक (999.99) और टोटलाइजर के लिए 12 अंक हैं। उपकरण के सूचन संकेत लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) पर प्रदर्शित होते हैं। मॉडल में विकल्प सुविधा जैसे आटोमेशन कंट्रोलन के साथ संवाद के संवाद पोर्ट, प्रिंटर, कार्ड रीडर, रेफिड टैग रीडर, ट्रांजेक्शन/ग्राफिक स्क्रीन डिस्प्ले, एस डी डाटा स्टोरेज, ब्लू टूथ कम्यूनिकेशन इत्यादि हैं। यूनिट 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।

आकृति 1



A typical schematic diagram of sealing process for meter is given below

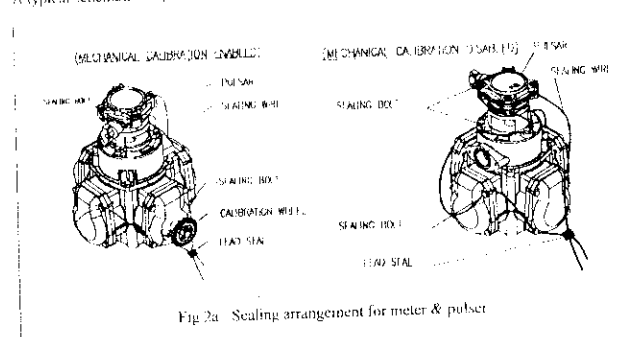


Fig 2a - Sealing arrangement for meter &amp; pulset

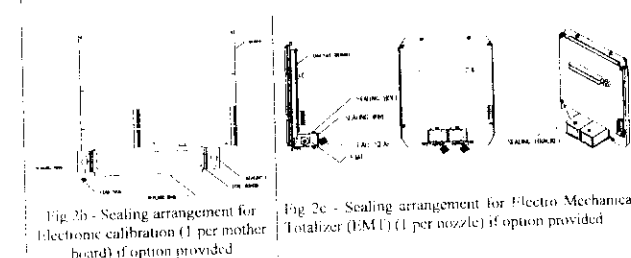


Fig 2b - Sealing arrangement for Electronic calibration (1 per mother board) if option provided

Fig 2c - Sealing arrangement for Electro Mechanical Totalizer (EMT) (1 per nozzle) if option provided

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कॅलिब्रेशन मैकेनिज्म (डिप स्विच) और इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर के लिए पहुंच को सीमित करने की सीलिंग व्यवस्था का स्कीमैटिक डायग्राम क्रमशः ऊपर आकृति 2 (ख) और 2 (ग) में दिया गया है। गैस इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल डिवाइस तक पहुंच को उपयुक्त सील द्वारा सीमित किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(83)/2010]

श्री. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

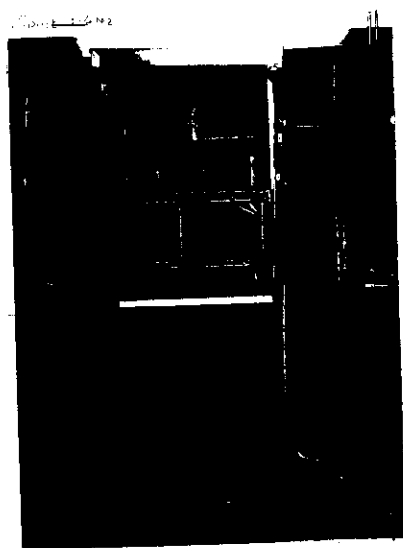
New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 233.**— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report is in conformity with the provision of Standards of Weights & Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights & Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third provision to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues & publishes the certificate of approval of model of Measuring Systems For Liquids Other Than Water - Electronic Dispensing Pump with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series 'SPIRIT' with brand name "TOKHEIM", manufactured by M. S. Tokheim India Pvt. Ltd., A 174, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Khairane Village, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 400709 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/91;

The said model is an dispensing pump (up to six hoses) with digital indication working on the principle of positive displacement meter with mechanical or electronic calibration. It has a maximum flow rate up to 130 LPM and a minimum flow rate of 4 LPM. The smallest division is 10 mL. It has provision for indications up to 7 digits (99999.99) for display of maximum Amount, up to 7 digits (99999.99) for display of maximum Volume, up to 5 digits (999.99) for display of fuel rate and up to 12 digits for totalizer. The indications of the measurement are displayed on the Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) Display. The model also has the option for preset facility, communication port for communicating with automation controller, printer, card reader, RFID tag reader, etc. The Unit operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Figure-1



A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision for meter is given below

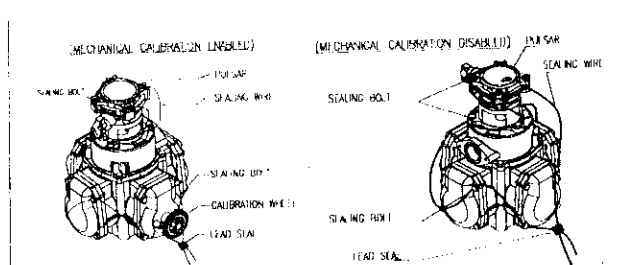


Fig 2a - Sealing arrangement for meter &amp; pulser

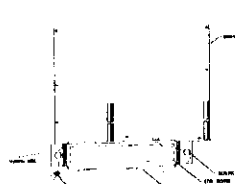


Fig 2b - Sealing arrangement for Electronic calibration (1 per mother board) if option provided

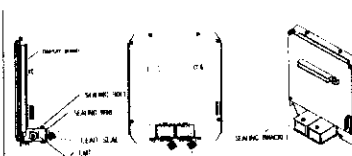


Fig 2c - Sealing arrangement for Electro Mechanical Totalizer (EMT) (1 per nozzle) if option provided

A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision to restrict the access for electronic calibration mechanism (dip switch) & electromechanical totalizer is given above in Figure 2b & 2c respectively. Access to gas elimination device is restricted by appropriate seal.

[E. No. WM-21(83)/2010]

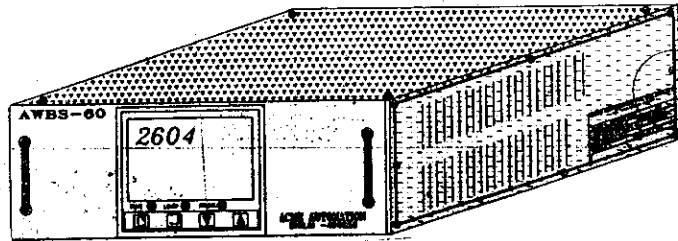
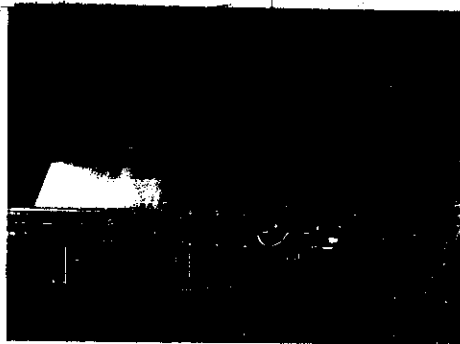
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 234.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्मे आटोमेशन प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 18 के, लाइट इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, भिलाई-490026 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले “एडब्ल्यूबीएस” शृंखला के कॉटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेल्ट व्हीयर टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्मे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/57 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित कॉटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित (बेल्ट व्हीयर) बेल्ट कंवेयर वेइंग सिस्टम और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंट्रोल पेनल सहित तोलन उपकरण है। इसका मापमान अंतराल 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम मात्रा प्रवाह दर 60 टन/घंटा और न्यूनतम मात्रा प्रवाह दर 12 टन/घंटा है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



डिस्पले बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो कॉटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित सहित 2000 टन/घंटा की क्षमता रखते हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(36)/2010]

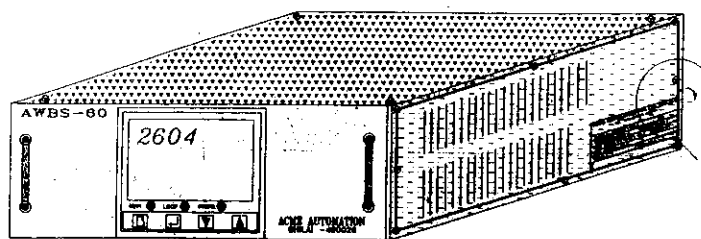
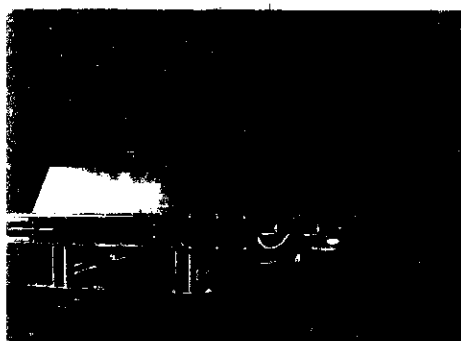
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 234.**— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) belonging to accuracy class 0.5 of 'AWBS' series with brand name 'ACME' (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Acme Automation Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 18 K, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai-490026 (C.G.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/57;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) along with belt conveyor, weighing system and electronic control panel. Its scale interval is 10kg. Its maximum flow rate  $Q_{max}$  is 60 tonne/hour and minimum flowrate  $Q_{min}$  is 12 tonne/hour. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 2000 tonne/hour manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(36)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

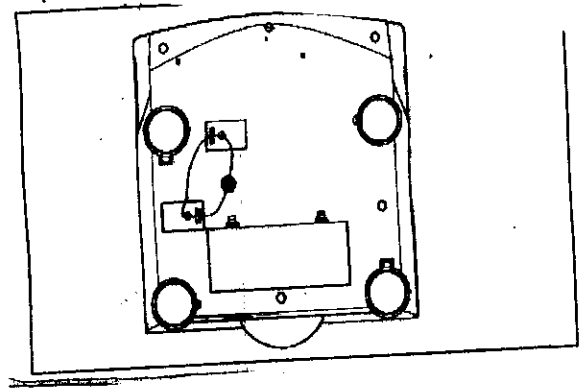
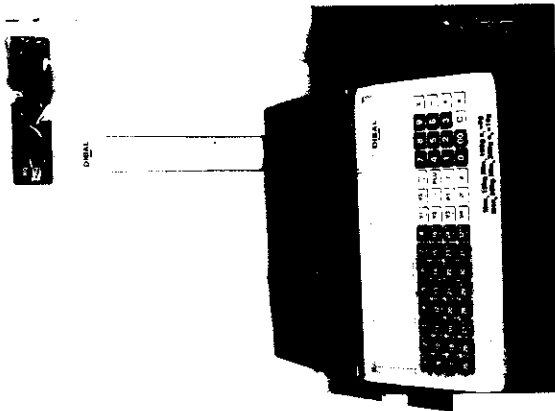
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 235.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दिवाल, एस.ए. एस्टीज 24 (पी.आई.निइनवर) 48160 डेरिका (विजकाया) बिल्बाओं स्पेन द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “के” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप-टाईप-डुअल रेंज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डीआईबीएल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स टैक्नोवेव आईडी सिस्टम प्रा. लि., 30/196/ई मणपुरथ बिल्डिंग, पडमुगल, कक्कनड, कोच्ची-682021 केरल द्वारा बिक्री से पूर्व या पश्चात् बिना किसी बदलाव के विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/613 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप-डुअल रेंज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. 15 कि.ग्रा. तक और 15 कि.ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। बेकलिट लिविड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 12वी डी सी बनी बैटरी में 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ , या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(369)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 235.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report(see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures(Approval of Models) Rules,1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument(Table top type—Dual Range) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “K” and with brand name “DIBAL” ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Dibal, S. A. Astintze 24 (P. I. Neinver) 48160 Derio (Vizcaya) Bilbao, Spain and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Technowave id Systems Pvt Ltd, XI/196/E Manapurath Building, Padamugal, Kakkanad, Cochin-682021 (Kerala) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/613;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type - Dual Range) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. up to 15kg. and above 15kg. and up to 30kg. is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Backlit Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply with in built battery of 12V DC.

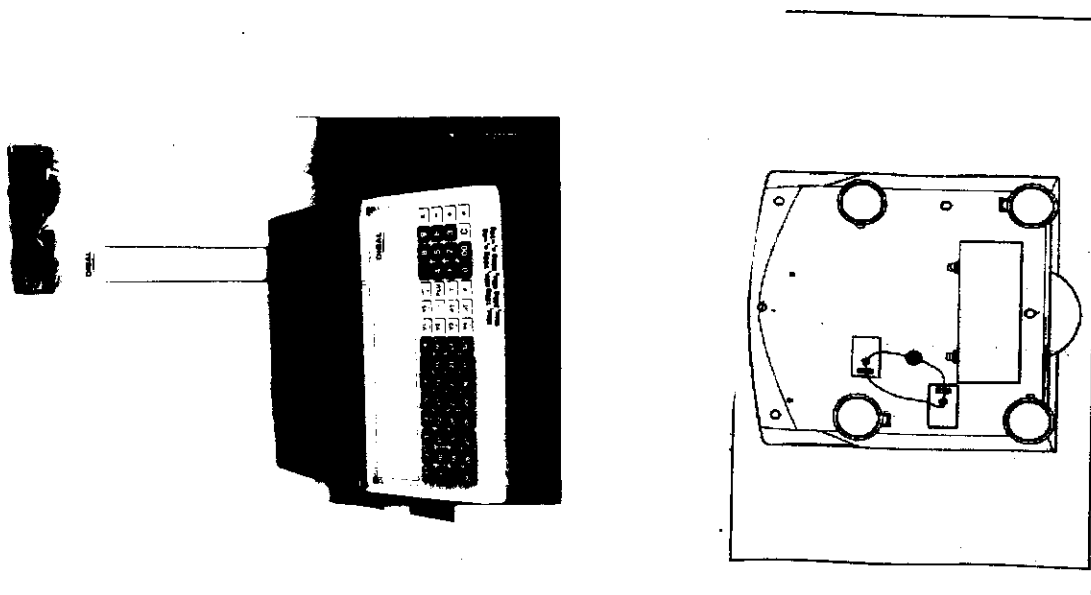


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(369)/2010]

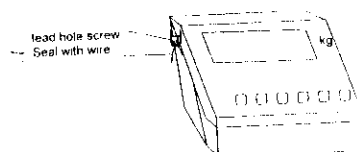
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 236.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ली टैक वेइंग सिस्टम, 342, फोकल प्वाइंट, अमृतसर (पंजाब) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसएस-200” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लीटैक” है (जिसमें इसमें इससे पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/142 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2- उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(223)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 236.**— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SS-200" and with brand name "LEETECH" ( hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Lee Tech Weighing Systems, 342, Focal Point, Amritsar (Punjab) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/142;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

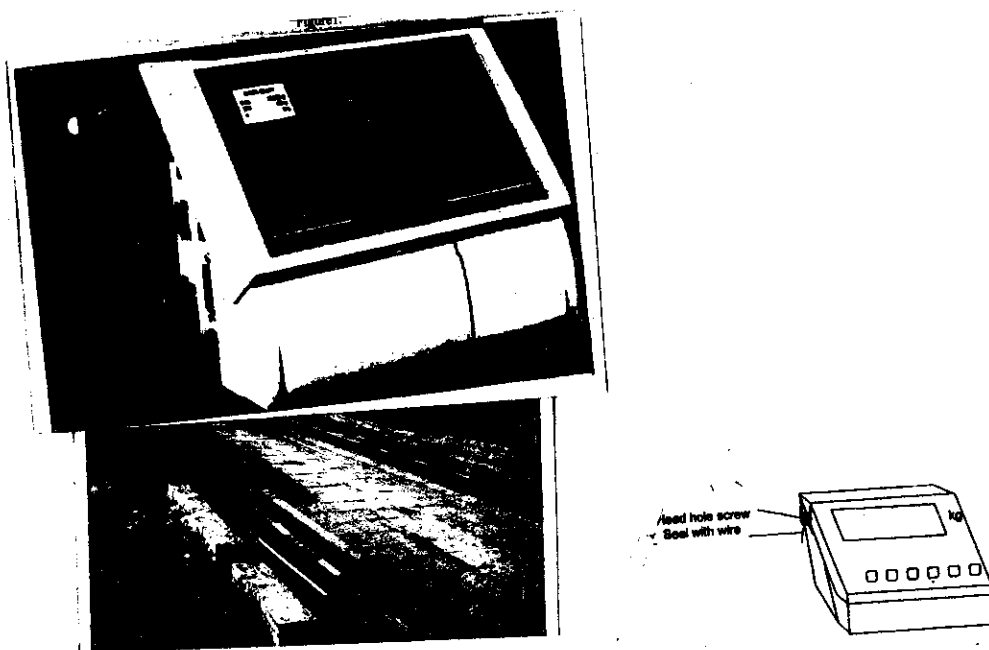


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the indicator through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(223)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

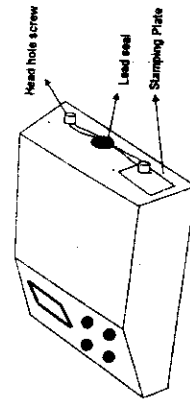
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 237.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्राइम टेलीलिक प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. एफ.-76/ए-1, रोड नं. 5सी, वी. के. 1 एरिया, जयपुर-302013 (राजस्थान) द्वारा विनिर्मित माध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीटीडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्राइम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/9/447 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक आधारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

इंडीकेटर के राइट साइड और बैक साइड में किए गए छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है;

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(245)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 237.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PTW" and with brand name "PRIME" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Prime Telelink Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. F-76/A-I, Road No. 5C, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur-302013 (Rajasthan) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/447;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

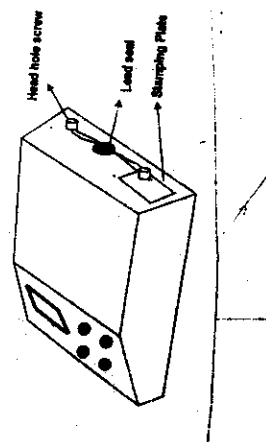
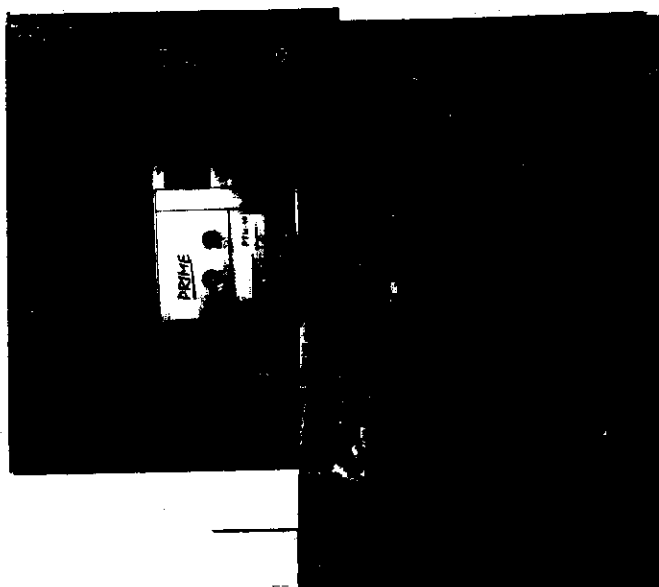


Figure-2—Sealing provision of the indicator of the Model

The sealing is done through the holes made in right side and back side of the indicator, than sealing wire is passed through these holes. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value 5g. or above and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(245)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

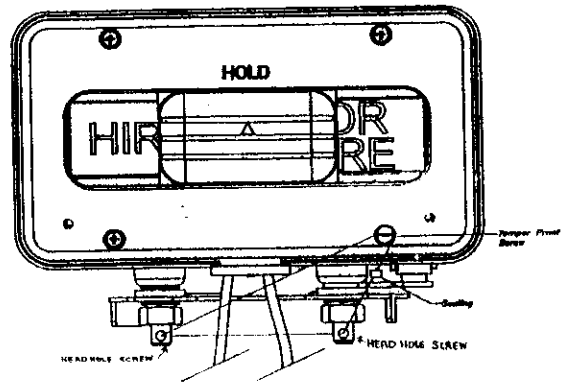
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 238.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रीकोल लिमिटेड, 132 उटी मेन रोड, पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 4209, पेरिएनैकेनपलयम, कोयम्बतूर-641020 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एएफएम 101" भूखला के अंकक सूचन सहित "टैक्सी मीटर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्रीकोल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/110 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल "टैक्सी मीटर" मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है। सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुपूरक भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है। मीटर की रीडिंग प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है। टैक्सी मीटर का 'के' फेक्टर 3240 प्लसेस प्रति किलोमीटर पर चलता है। इंडीकेटर में 5 अंक अधिकतम किराया सूचन के लिए, 5 अंक अधिकतम दूरी दर्शाने के लिए और 5 अंक अधिकतम समय दर्शाने के लिए है। प्रिंटर, मोबाईल कम्यूनिकेशन टर्मिनल और ट्रेकिंग डिवाइस, क्रेडिट कार्ड मशीन और संचार उपकरण सुविधाएं टैक्सीमीटर के साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

आकृति-1



आकृति 2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सीलिंग स्क्रू, सीलिंग बुश और सीलिंग डिस्क में होल बना कर, उनमें से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और सीलिंग डिस्क पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(203)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 238.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of "Taxi Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) of "AFM101" series with brand name "PRICOL" manufactured by M/s. Pricol Limited, 132 Ooty. Main Road, Post Box No.-4209, Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore-641020 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/110 ;

The said Model of "Taxi Meter" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare at any moment of journey the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance travelled and below a certain speed, the fare is calculated as a function of time taken. This being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by the Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the Taxi Meter is 3240 pulses per kilometer. The indicator have 5 digits for maximum fare indication, 5 digits for maximum distance indication and 5 digits for maximum time indication. Printer, mobile communication terminal and Tracking Device, credit card machine and other data communication devices may be attached with the taximeter.

Figure-1

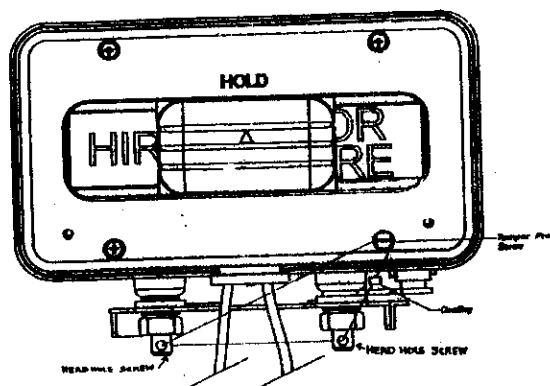


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by making the holes and passing a seal wire through sealing screw, sealing bush and sealing disk, and then a lead seal is applied on the sealing disk. A schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F.No. WM-21(203)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

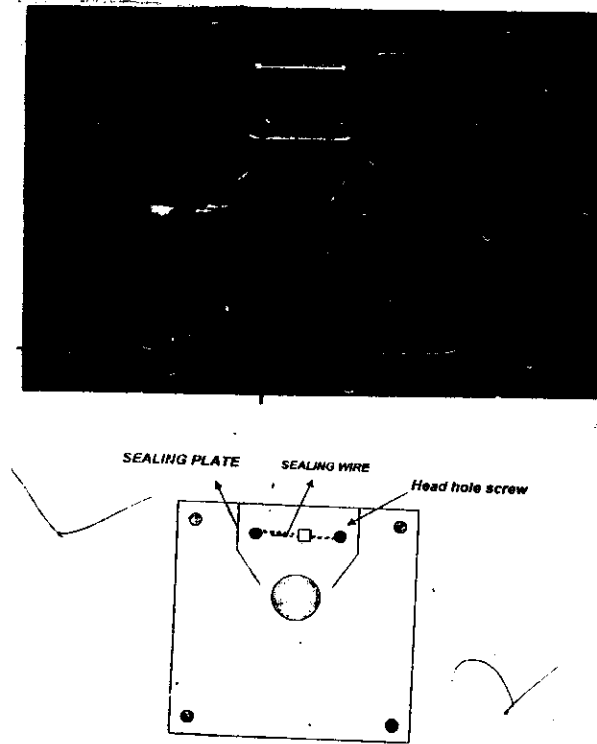
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 239.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सन इंडिया आईएनसी, के-166/26, गली नं. 7, गौतम विहार, दिल्ली-110053 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमपीडब्ल्यूएस" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टीआईएआरए" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/70 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 130 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि. ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगातार सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(317)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 239.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MPWS" and with brand name "TIARA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sun India Inc., K-166/26, Street No. 7, Gautam Vihar, Delhi-110053 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/70 ;

The said model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 130 kg. and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg.

Figure-1

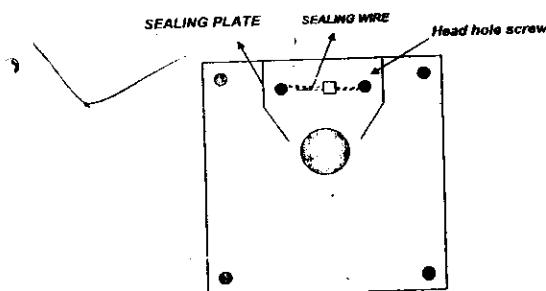
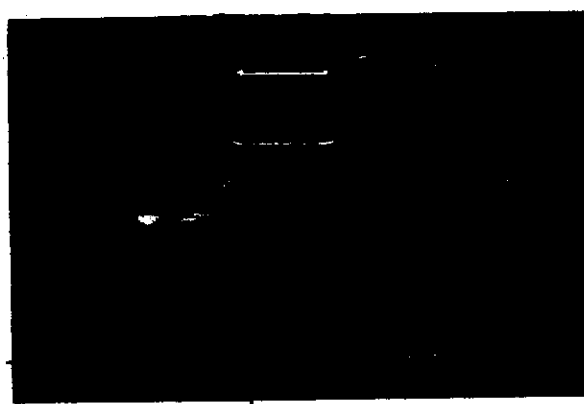


Figure-2—Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(317)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

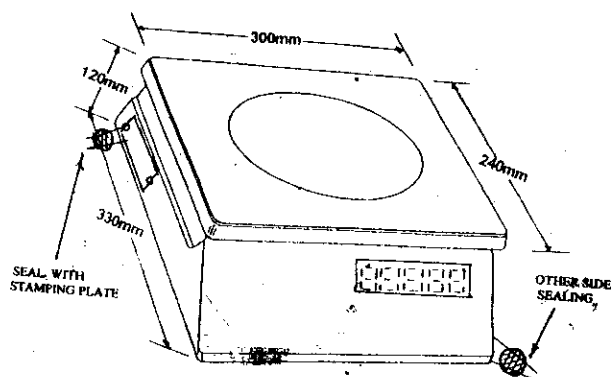
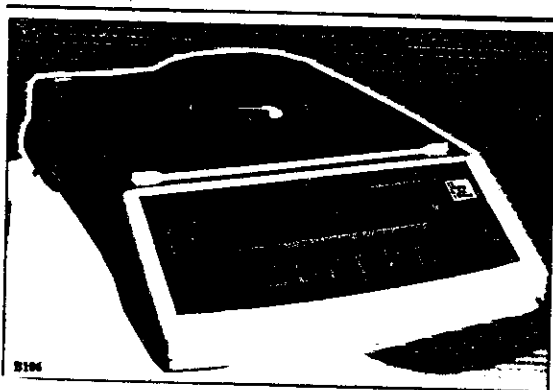
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 240.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वी डी कम्प्यूटर्स, 9 तुलसी काम्प्लैक्स, संजय हास्पिटल के पास, रेलवे स्टेशन के पीछे, नाडियाड गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "टीयूएलटी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तुलसी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/64 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनतात्मक धारित आधेयतुल्य प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले टाप साइड/बाटम साइड सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 240.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "TULT" and with brand name "TULSI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. V.D., Computers, 9, Tulsi Complex, Nr. Sanjay Hospital, B/H Railway Station, Nadiad-387002 (Guj.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/64;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g. and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

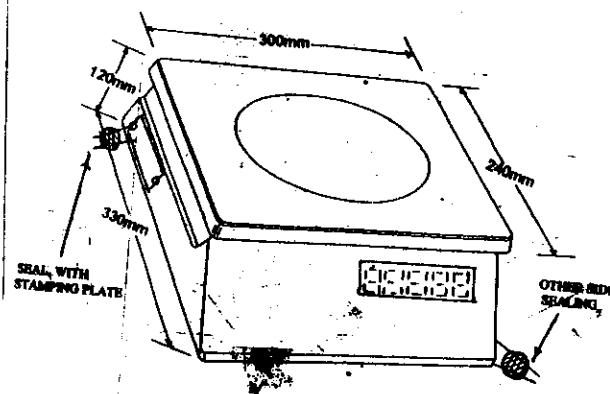
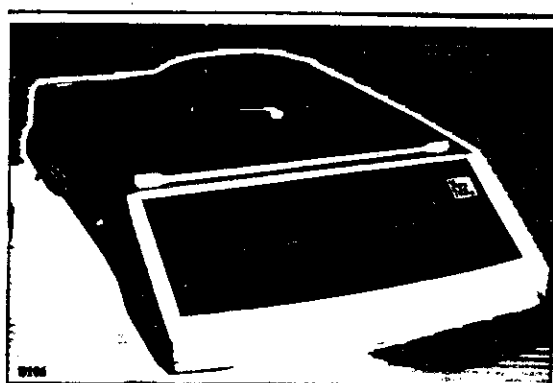


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the top side/bottom side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(66)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

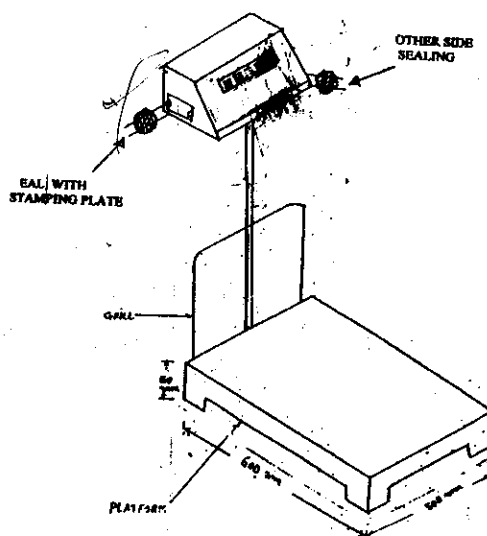
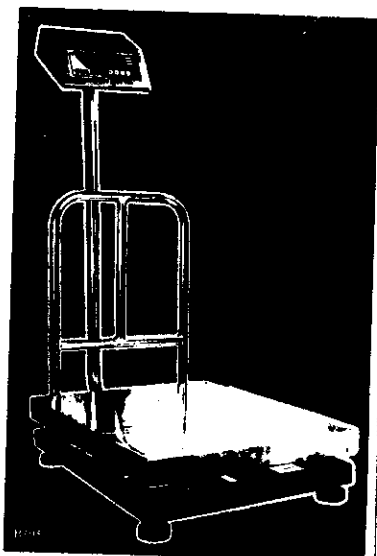
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 241.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वी डी कम्प्यूटर्स, 9 तुलसी काम्प्लैस, संजय हास्पिटल के पास, रेलवे स्टेशन के पीछे, नाडियाड गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "टीयूएलपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तुलसी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/65 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के टाप साइड/बाटम साइड सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रणामपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 241.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "TULP" and with brand name "TULSI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. V.D Computers, 9, Tulsi Complex, Nr Sanjay Hospital, B/H. Railway Station, Nadiad-387002 (Guj.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/65;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Vorts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

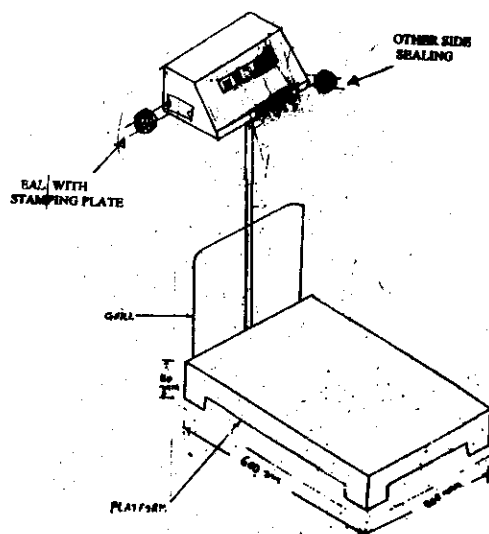
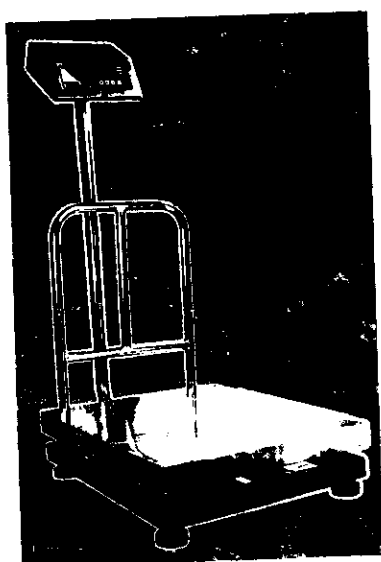


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the top side/bottom. side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(66)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

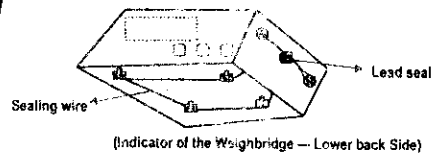
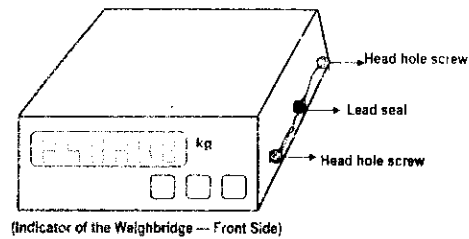
71 दिनांक, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 242.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करना रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स उषा स्केल एसोसिएट्स, साइट-ए, सी-21 एंड 22, जिकन्दर इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, आगरा-282007 (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "उषा" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्रांड का नाम "यूएसडब्ल्यूबी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/630 समुद्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। वजन मापन अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्त-लगावक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रकार है। प्रत्येक उपकरण डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रणाली पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग को गड़ है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रयोगी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन से लिए बाहरी पहुँच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुँच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रणामपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(349)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 242.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "USHA" and with brand name "USWB" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Usha Scale Associates, Sae-A, C-21 and 22, Sikandra Industrial Area, Agra-282007 (U.P.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/630;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

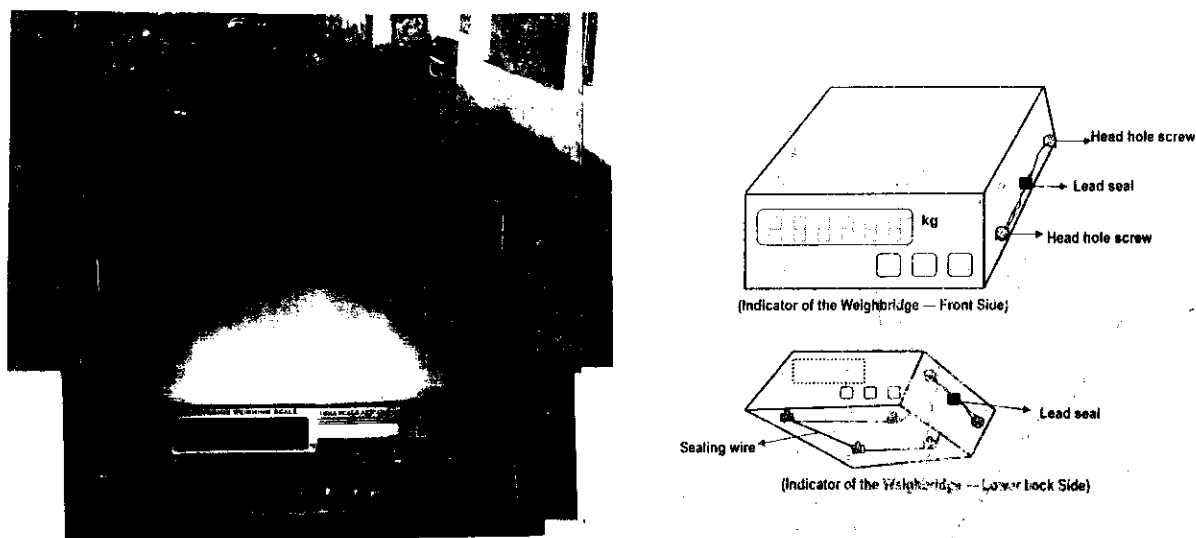


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side /back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(349)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

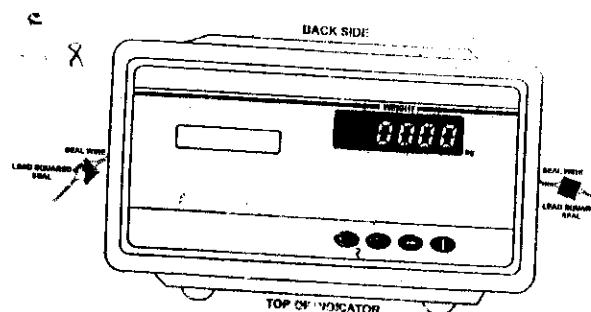
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 243.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल कार्यक्षम बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 को उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मेसर्स व्हे टैक, अदमान काम्प्लैक्स, शोप नं. 3, 4 और 5, टैन्ट लाइन, मोहन नगर, नागपुर-440001 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-I, "डब्ल्यूटीडब्ल्यूआईएम" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, 'स्वचालित रेल वेब्रिज' (इन मोशन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "व्हे टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/143 सन्तुष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 'स्वचालित रेल वेब्रिज' (इन मोशन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता/एक्सल 24 टन/एक्सल, अधिकतम क्षमता 120 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल (डी) 20 कि. ग्रा. है। चलते हुए वाहन के एक्सल का भार जो सभी भार सैलों द्वारा महसूस किया जाता है, को जोड़ा जाता है और सड़क के एक किनारे पर फिट किया गया बॉक्सन बाक्स/कंट्रोलर के माध्यम से डिजिटल वेट इंडीकेटर में भरा जाता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसकी अधिकतम प्रचालन स्पीड 15 कि.मी./घंटा और न्यूनतम प्रचालन स्पीड 3 कि.मी./घंटा है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्टील की बाड़ी के होल्स में 4 सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी बोजकबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता मापमान अंतराल (डी)  $\leq 200$  कि.ग्रा. के साथ 5 टन से 300 टन तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(366)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 243.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of “Automatic Rail Weighbridge” (In Motion type) with digital indication of Accuracy Class-I of series “WTWIM” and with brand name “WEIGH-TECH” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Tech, Adnan Complex, Shop No. 3, 4 and 5, Tent Line, Mohan Nagar, Nagpur-440001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/1 1/143 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based “Automatic Rail Weighbridge” (In Motion type) with a maximum capacity/axle of 24 tonne/axle, maximum capacity of 120 tonne and minimum capacity of 400 kg. The scale interval (d) is 20 kg. The Weight of the axle of the vehicle in motion is sensed by all the load cells is summed up and fed to digital weight indicator through the junction box/controller fitted one side of the road. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. Its maximum operating speed is 15 km/hr and minimum operating speed is 3 km/hr.

Figure-1

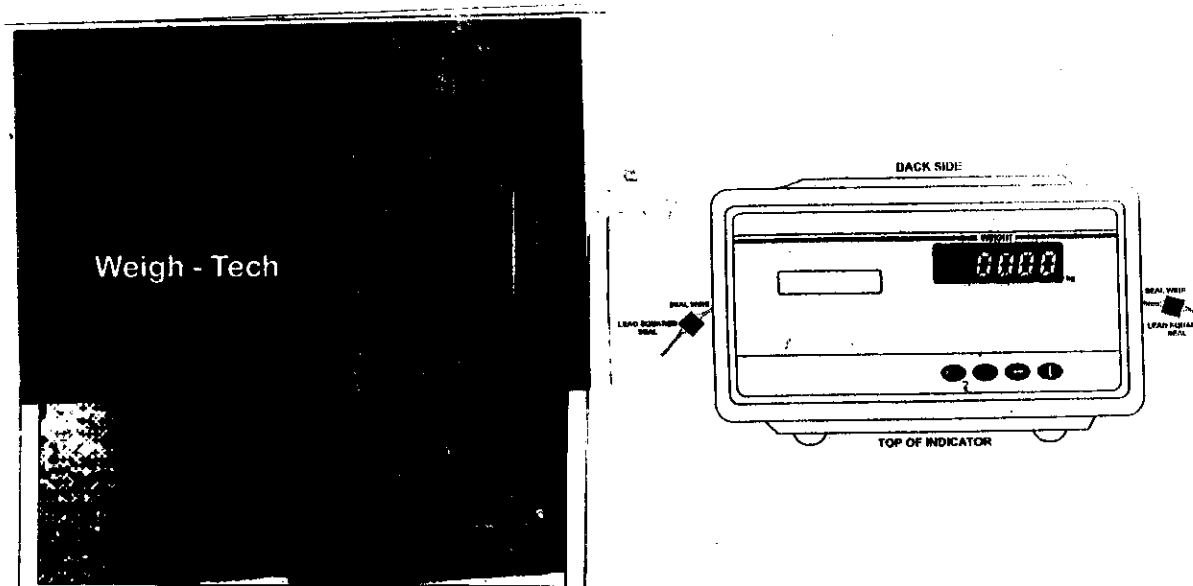


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5 tonne to 300 tonne with scale interval (d) ≤ 200 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(366)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

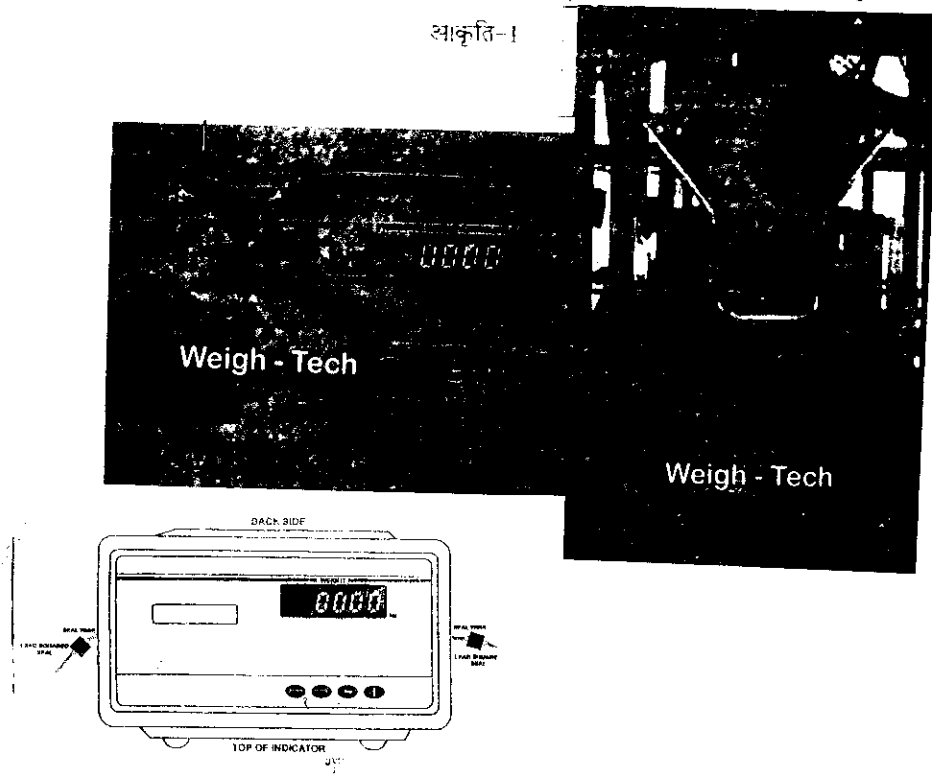
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 244.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, का विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स व्हे टैक, अदनान काम्प्लैक्स, शोप नं. 3, 4 और 5, टेंट लाइन, मोहन नगर, नागपुर-440001 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग I वाले "डब्ल्यूटीबीडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग तोलन उपकरण (बेल्ट व्हीयर टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "व्हे टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/144 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गज प्रकार का भार सेंसर आधारित कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित (बेल्ट व्हीयर) बेल्ट कंवेयर, वेइंग सिस्टम और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंट्रोल पेनल सहित तोलन उपकरण है। इसका मापमान अंतराल 1 टन है। इसकी अधिकतम फ्लो रेट 1500 टन/घंटा है। एलईडी/एलसीडी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 टन/घंटा से 2000 टन/घंटा तक है।

(फा सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(366)/2010)

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 244.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report ( See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) belonging to Accuracy Class-I of 'WTBW' series with brand name "WEIGH-TECH" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Tech, Adnan Complex, Shop No.3, 4 and 5, Tent Line, Mohan Nagar, Nagpur-440001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/144;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) along with belt conveyor, weighing system and electronic control panel. Its scale interval is 1 tonne. Its maximum flow rate Qmax is 1500 tonne/hour and minimum flow rate Qmin is 1 tonne/hour. The LED/LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

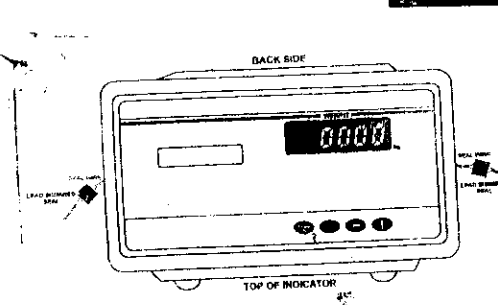
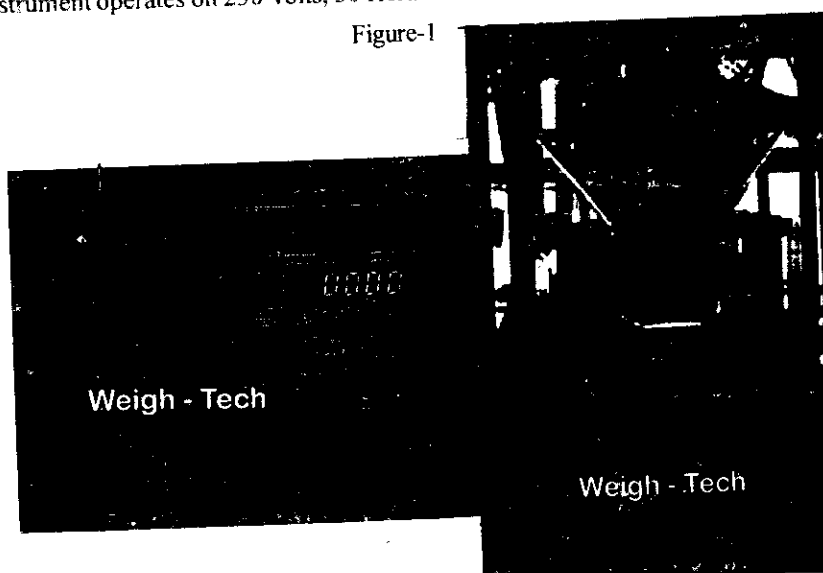


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 1 tonne/hour and up to 2000 tonne/hour manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(366)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

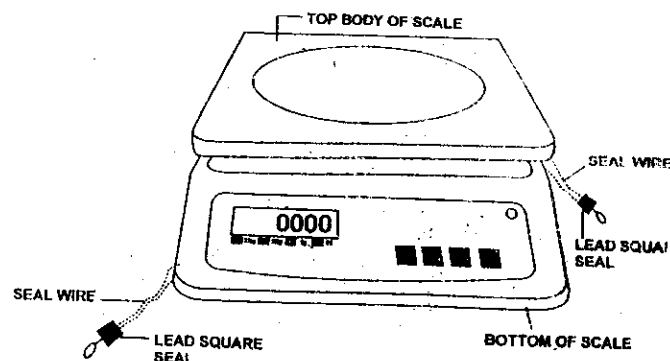
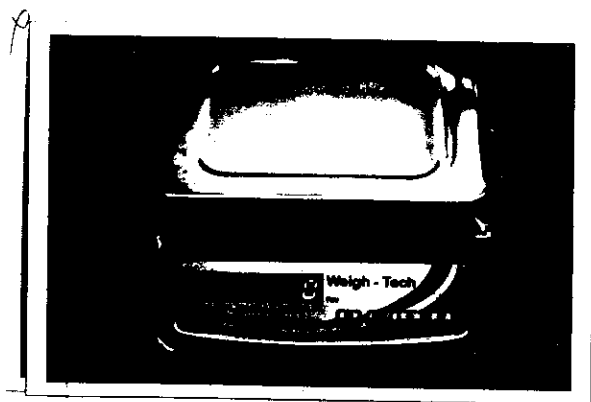
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 245.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स व्हे टैक, अदनान काम्पलैक्स, शाँप नं. 3, 4 और 5, टैन्ट लाइन, मोहन नगर, नागपुर-440001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'डब्ल्यूटीटीटी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "व्हे टैक" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/145 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिज़ाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$ ,  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक, ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(366)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 245.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication, of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "WTTT" and with brand name "WEIGH-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Tech, Adnan Complex, Shop No. 3, 4 & 5, Tent Line, Mohan Nagar, Nagpur-440001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/145;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

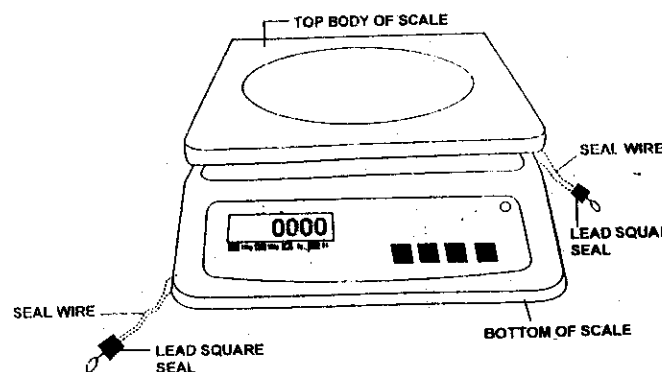
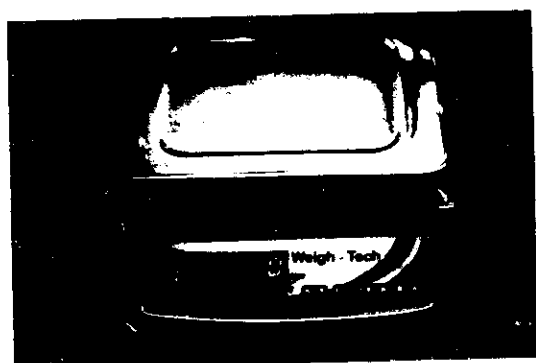


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the Model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(366)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

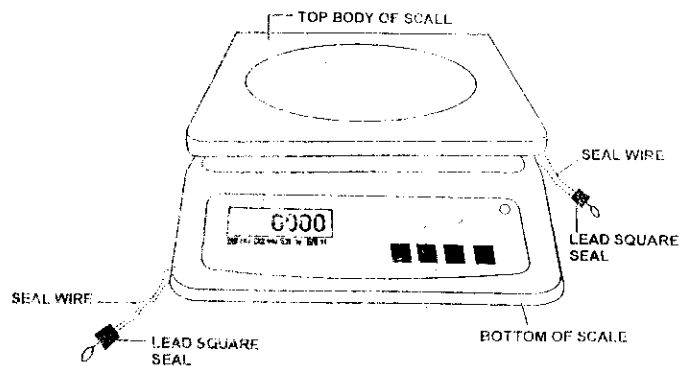
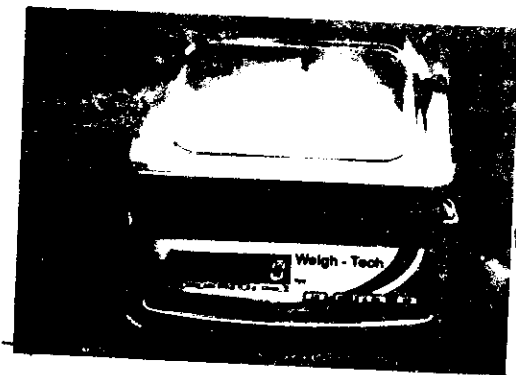
ई दिनांक, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 246.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स व्हे टैक, अदनान काम्पलैक्स, शांप नं. 3, 4 और 5, टैट लाइन, मोहन नगर, नागपुर-440001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले 'डब्ल्यूटीजेएस' शृंखला के अंकक भूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "व्हे टैक" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/146 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है:

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार तोल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तकालात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन एकांक है। इसका उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रणाली पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिस्टम, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$ ,  $5 \times 10^6$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक, ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(366)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 246.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication, of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "WTJS" and with brand name "WEIGH-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Weigh-Tech, Adnan Complex, Shop No. 3, 4 & 5, Tent Line, Mohan Nagar, Nagpur-440001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09/11/146;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

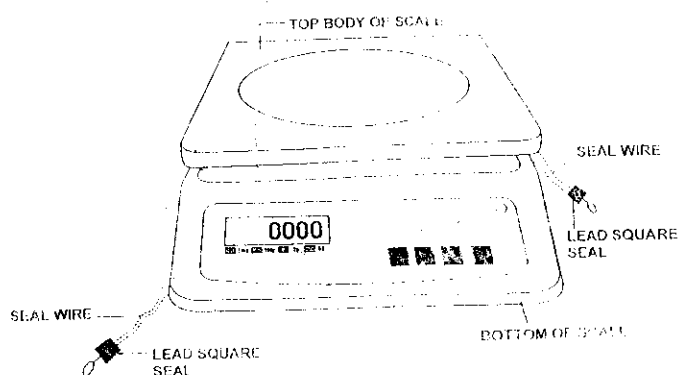
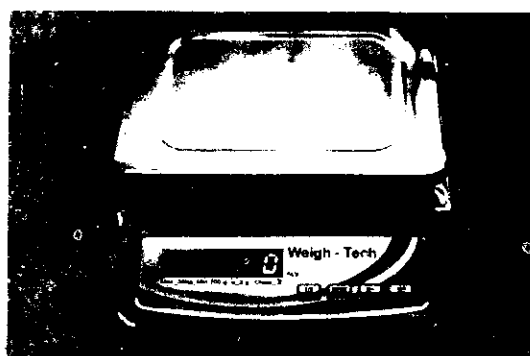


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by a hole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(366)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

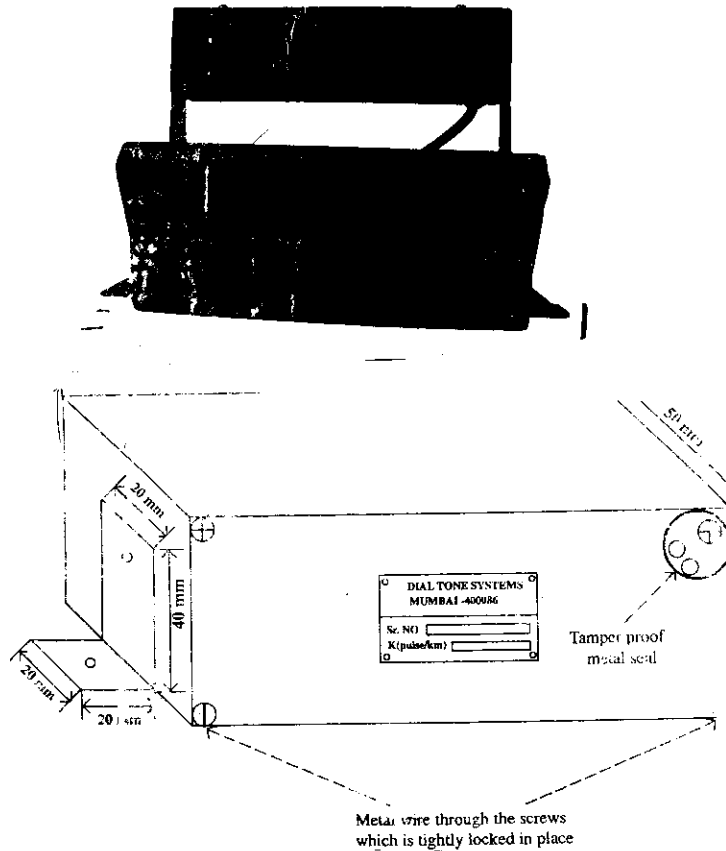
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 247.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डायल टोन सिस्टम्स, बी-135, घाटकोपर इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, एल बी एस मार्ग, घाटकोपर (डब्ल्यू), मुंबई-400086 द्वारा विनिर्मित "डीटीएस-टी100" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित "टैक्सी फेयर मीटर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एनईकेओ" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/52 समनुदेशित किया गया है अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल "टैक्सी फेयर मीटर" मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है। सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुभूत भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है। मीटर की रीडिंग प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है। टैक्सी मीटर का 'क' फाक्टर 630 प्लसेस प्रति किलोमीटर पर चलता है। इंडिकेटर में 5 अंक अधिकतम किराया सूचन के लिए 4 अंक अधिकतम दूरी दर्शाने के लिए और 4 अंक अधिकतम समय दर्शाने के लिए है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2: मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का सीलिंग डायग्राम।

सील और स्टैम्प के स्थापन के लिए विशेष रूप से तैयार की गई लीडिड वायर निकाल मीटर की रियर बाटम साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना मीटर को खोल नहीं जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(356)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 247.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Taxi Fare Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of series "DTS-T100 and with brand name "NEKO" manufactured by M/s. Dial Tone Systems, B-135, Ghatkopar Industrial Estate, L.B.S. Marg, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai-400086 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/52:

The said model of "Taxi Fare Meter" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare at any moment of journey the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance traveled and below a certain speed, the fare is calculated as function of the time taken. This being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by the Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the Taxi Meter is 530 pulses per kilometer. The indicator have 5 digits for maximum fare indication, 4 digits for maximum distance indication, and 4 digits for maximum time indication.

Figure-1 Model

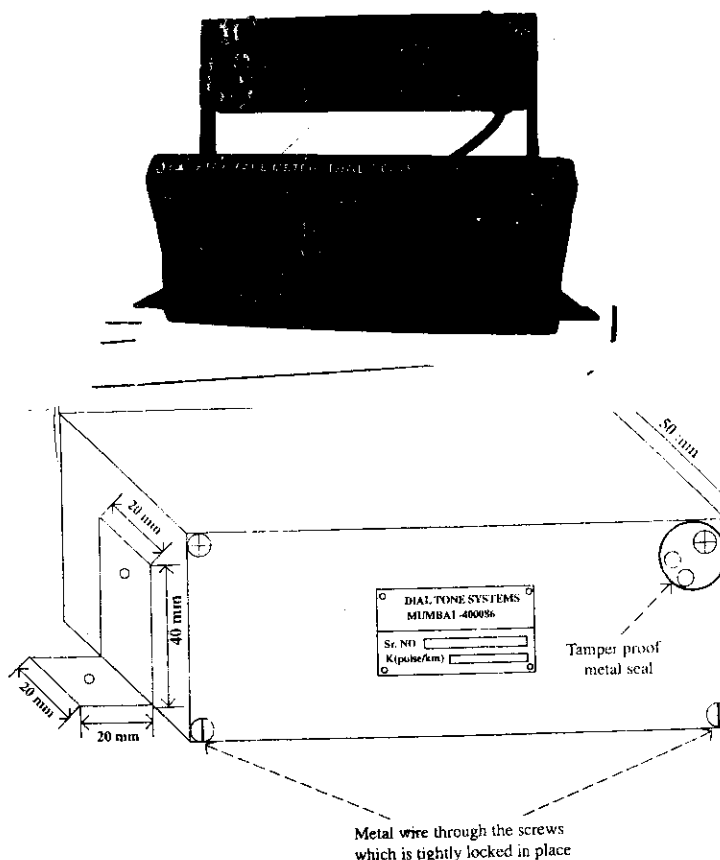


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the rear bottom side of the meter, two screws with holes are provided through which the laded wire will be passed to receive the verification seal and stamp. The meter cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[ F. No.WM-21(356)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

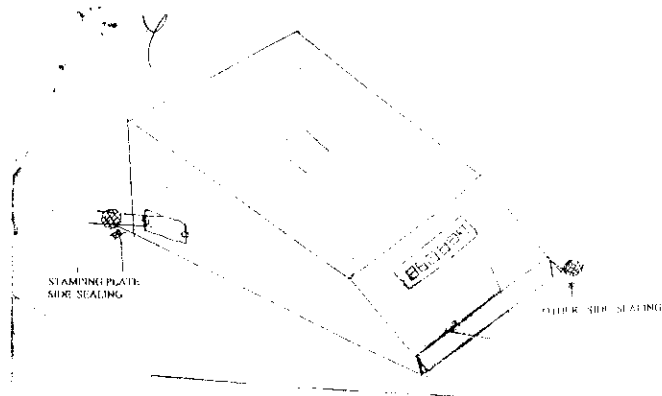
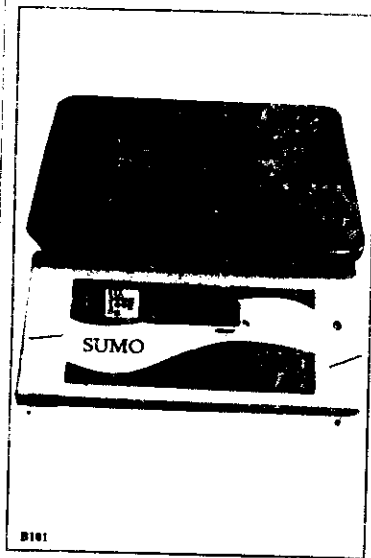
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 248.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि अगल अगल प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूमो इंस्ट्रूमेंट, 96/ए, विभाग-1, अमन सोसायटी जोवन ज्योति सिनेमा के पीछे, उधाना, सुरत-394210 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसयूटी” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सूमो” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिस अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी.09.10.142 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बॉडी में दिए गए छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक, ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(93)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 248.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication, belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SUT" and with brand name "SUMO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sumo Instruments, 96/A, Vibhag-I, Aman Society B/H Jivan Jyoti Cineme, Udhana, Surat-394210 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/142;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

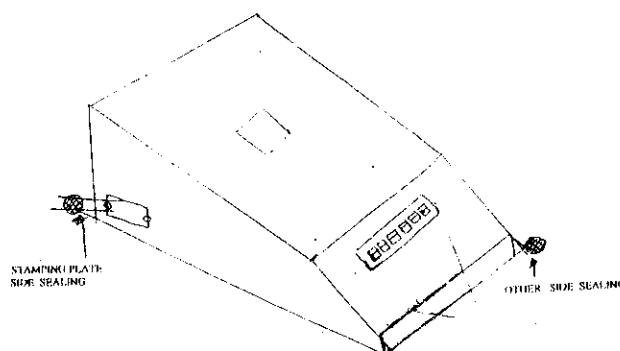
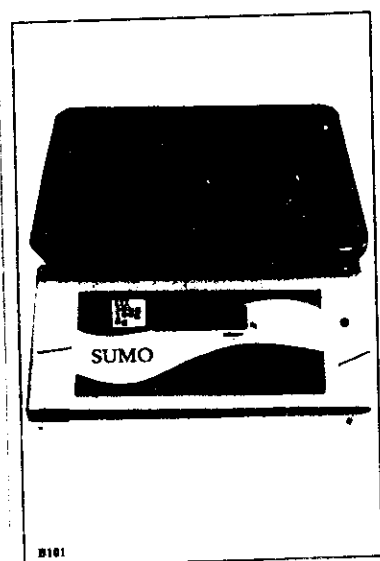


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy, performance and of the same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[E.No.WM-21(93)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

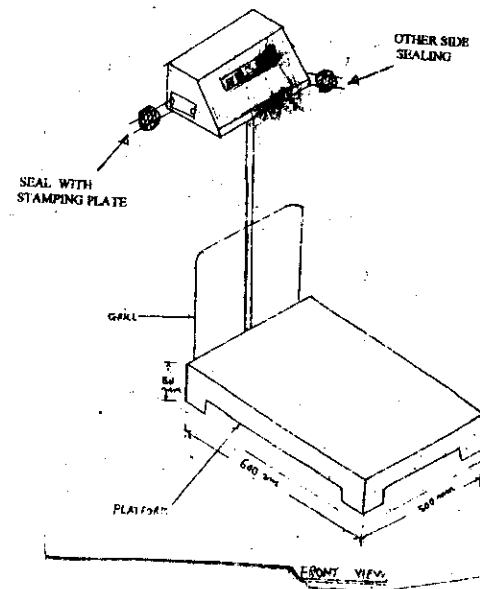
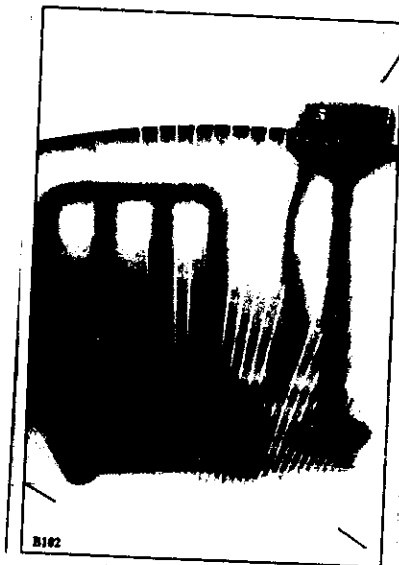
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 249.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सूमो इंस्ट्रूमेंट, 96/ए, विभाग.1, अमन सोसायटी, जीवन ज्योति सिनेमा के पीछे, उधाना, सूरत-394210 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसयूपी7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सूमो" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/244 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2: उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाँड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(93)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 249.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication, of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SUP-7" and with brand name "SUMO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sumo Instruments, 96/A, Vibhag-1, Aman Society B/H Jivan Jyoti Cinema, Udhana, Surat-394210 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/244;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

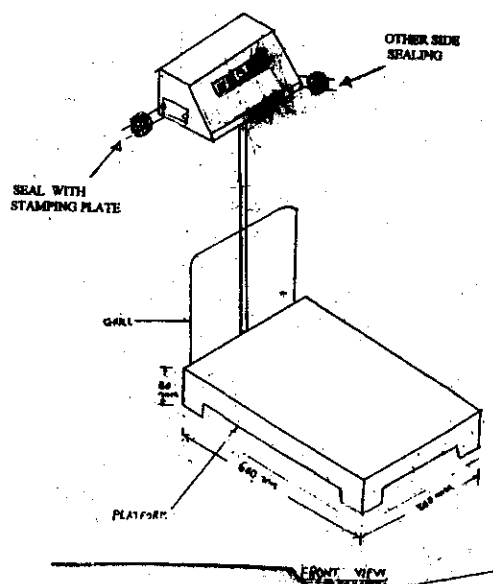
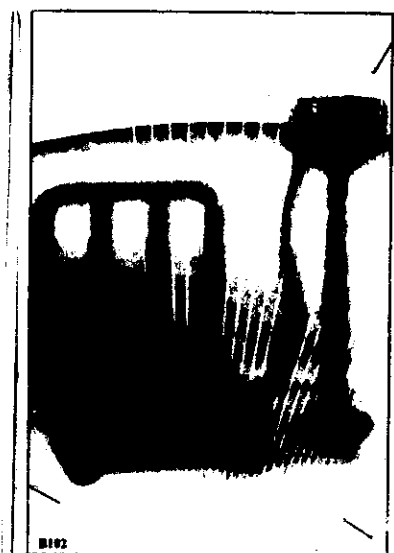


Figure-2 Sealing diagram.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the holes provided for sealing on both the side of the indicator. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance and the same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (e) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(93)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

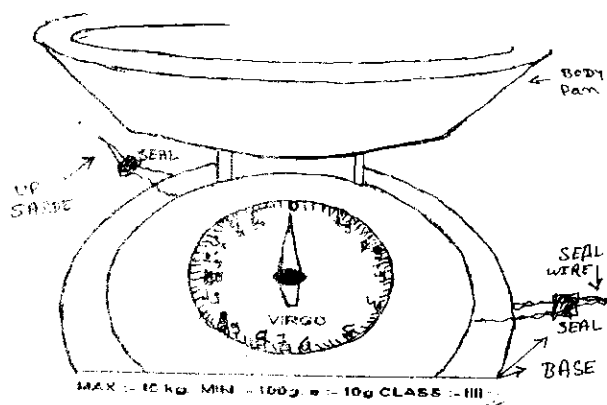
का.आ. 250.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राधे श्याम ऋषि पाल (फैक्टरी), 308/14, शहजादा बाग इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दयाबस्ती रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, दिल्ली-35 (भारत) द्वारा विनिर्मित माधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "केएस" शृंखला के एनालॉग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (किचन स्केल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "विरगो" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/509 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (किचन स्केल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। डायल इंडीकेटर पर एनालॉग टाइप सूचन है।



आकृति-1



आकृति -2: मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का डायग्राम।

उपकरण की बॉडी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(309)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 250.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publish the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Kitchen Scale Type) with analogue indication, of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "KS" and with brand name "VIRGO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Radhey Shyam Rishi Pal (Factory), 308/14, Shahzada Bagh Industrial Area, Opp. Daya Basti Railway Station, Delhi-35 India and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/509;

The said model is a spring based mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Kitchen Scale type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. The indicates is of analogue type on a dial indicator.

Figure-1 Model

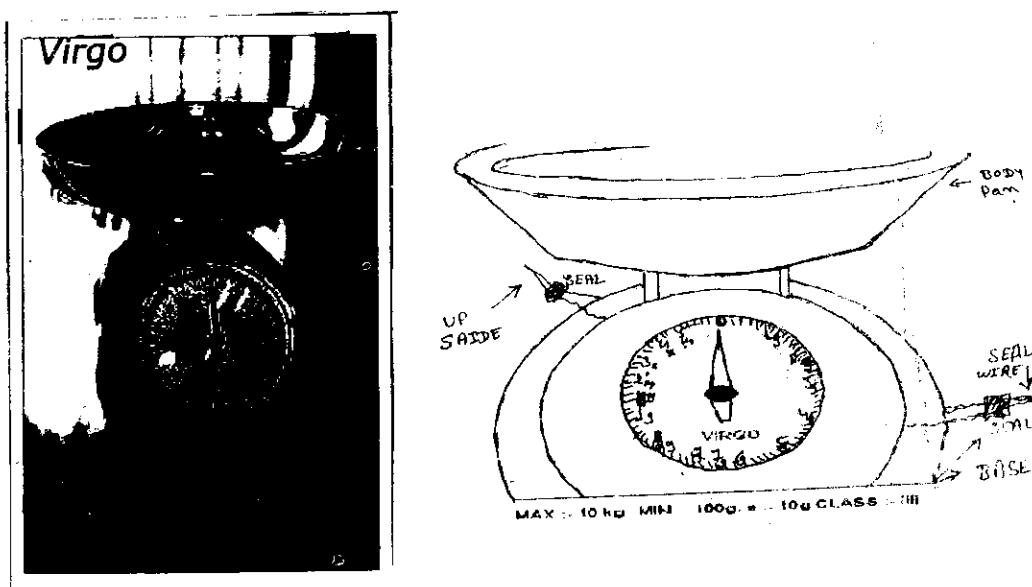


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement.

Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[ F.No.WM-21(309)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

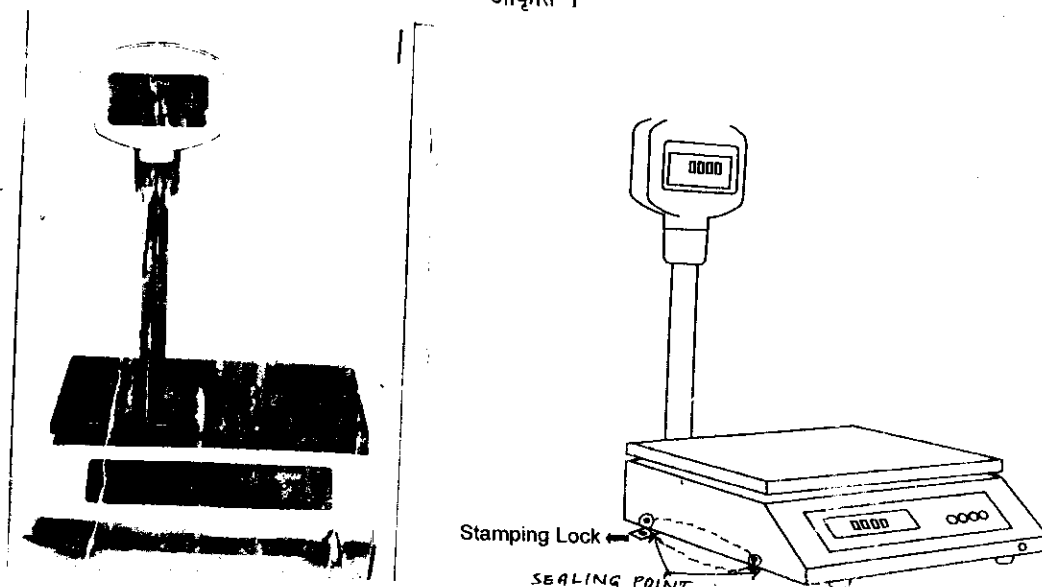
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

क.आ. 251.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अधावन इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, नं. 408, नार्थ मासी स्ट्रीट, मद्रुरै-625001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ईएस 610" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप, टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एटवे" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/458 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2 : उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाँड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र में अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित सभी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के रेंज 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ , के हैं, जहाँ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(196)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 251.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication, belonging to High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "ES 610" and with brand name "ATWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adhavan Electronics, No. 408, North Masi Street, Madurai-625001 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/458;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

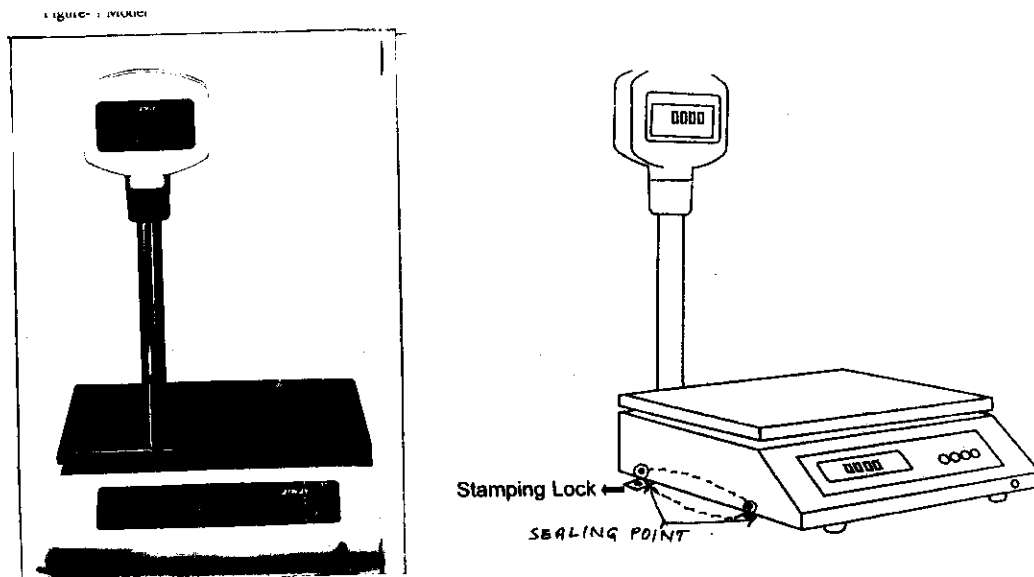


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy, performance and of the same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(196)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

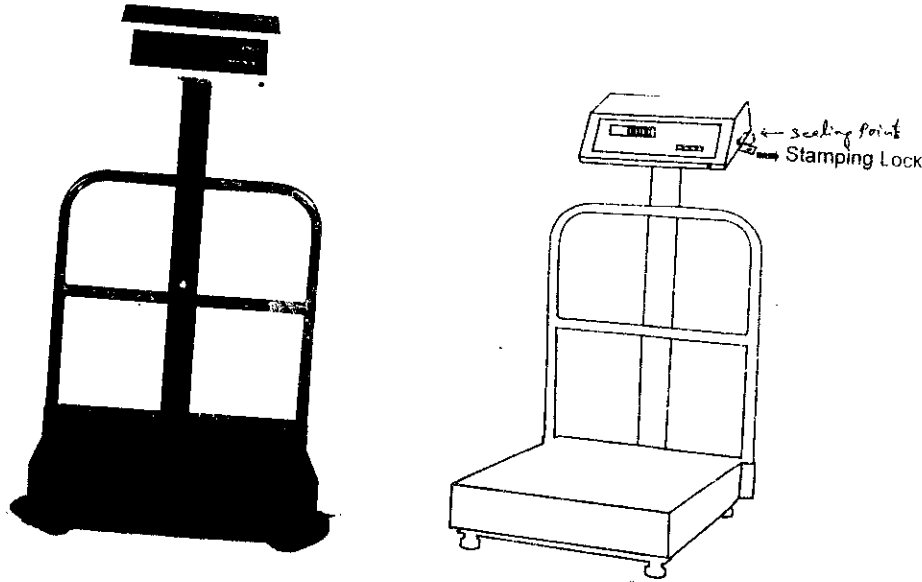
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 252.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अधावन इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, नं. 408, नार्थ नासी स्ट्रीट, मद्रुरै-625001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ईएस 810” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “एटवे” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/459 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बॉडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एनौर 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(196)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 252.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication, of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "ES 810" and with brand name "ATWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adhavan Electronics, No. 408, North Masi Street, Madurai-625001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/459;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600kg and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

the instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz, alternative current power

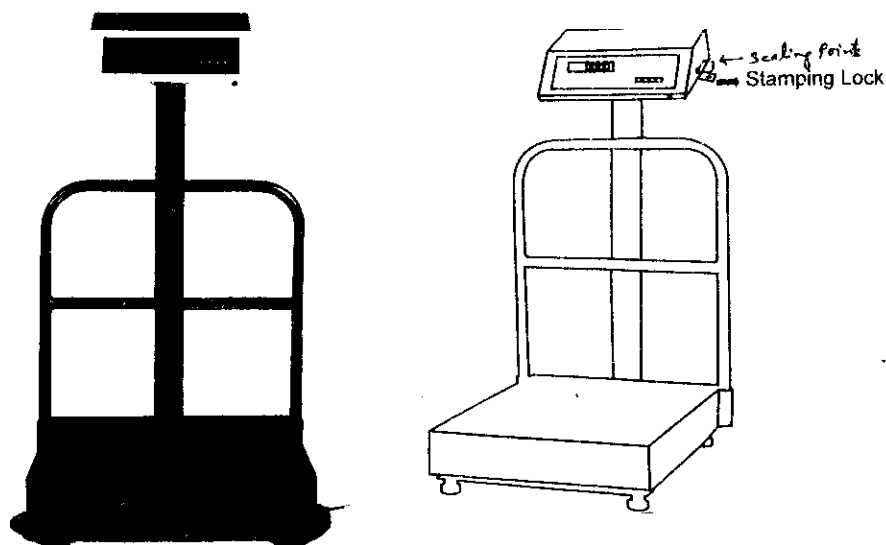


Figure-2 —Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy, performance and of the same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(196)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

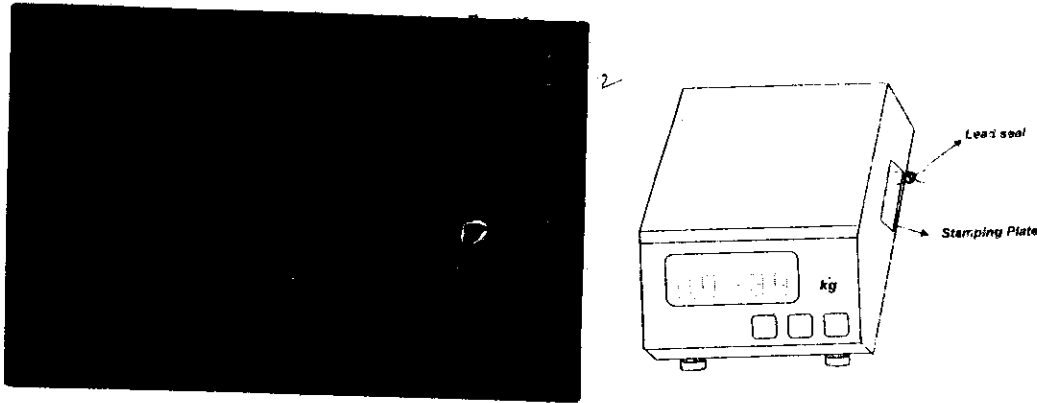
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 253.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एस डिजिटल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, एच-190, गली नं. 5 बी, गांव गोपालपुर, दिल्ली-110009 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले 'एसजे' श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेन्सटेक" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/596 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बॉडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-3}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक, ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(347)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 253.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication, of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "ASJ" and with brand name "SENSTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. AS Digital Scales & Systems, H-190, Gali No. 5 B, Vill. Gopalpur, Delhi-110009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/596;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

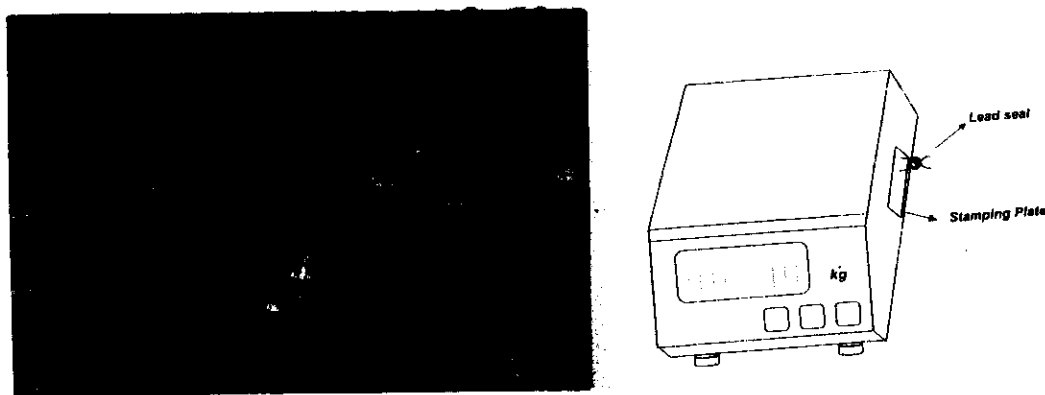


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(347)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

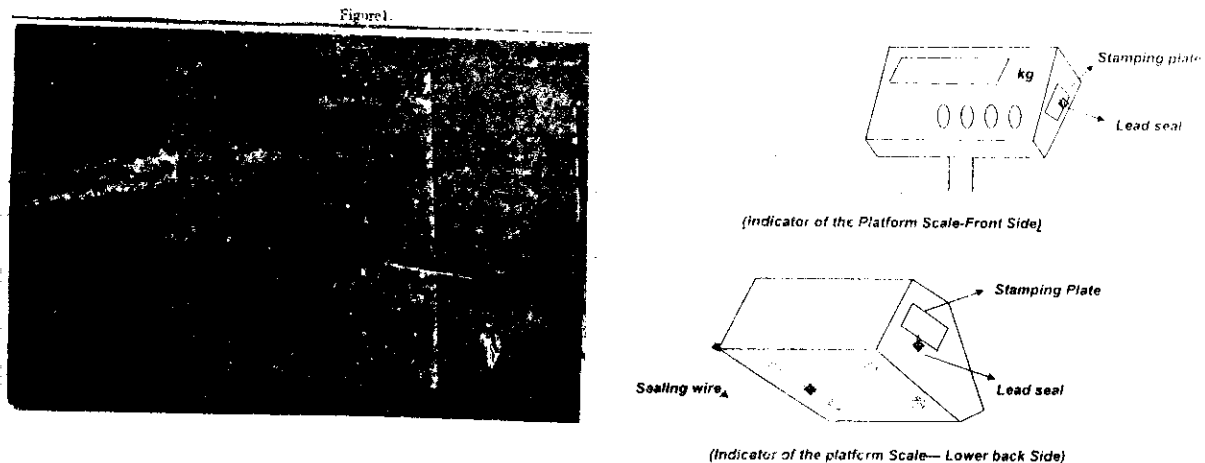
नं० 10/एन 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 254.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्रधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए एम डिजिटल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, एच. 190, शाही नं. 5 बी, गांव गोपालपुर, दिल्ली-110009 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एसपी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेन्सटेक" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/620 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेना आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रदर्शित है। एकमात्र संयोजक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा बिजली पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाँड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर मील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक, ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(347)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 254.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication, of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "ASP" and with brand name "SENSTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. AS Digital Scales & Systems, H-190, Gali No. 5 B, Vill. Gopalpur, Delhi-110009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/620;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

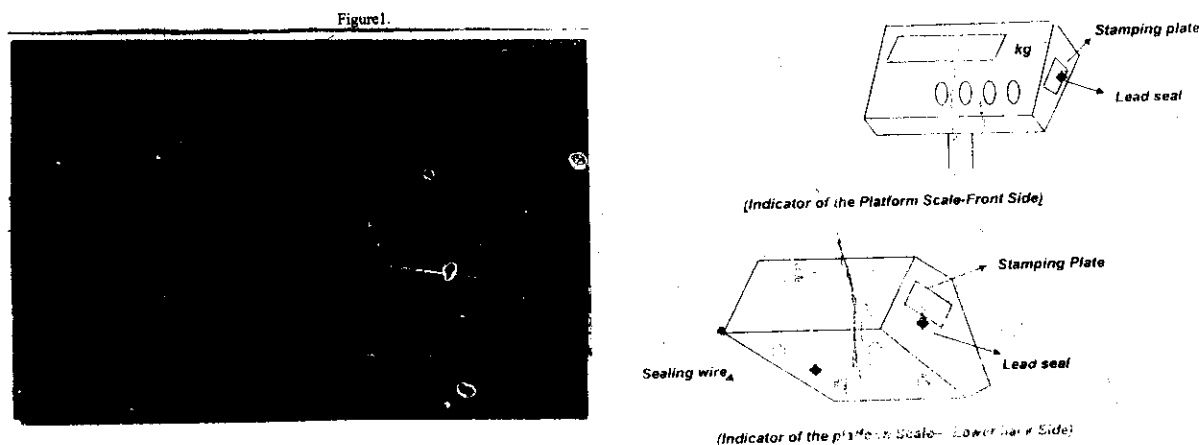


Figure-2: Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by a hole in the base plate and top cover of the display, then the seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with a seal. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in the A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(347)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

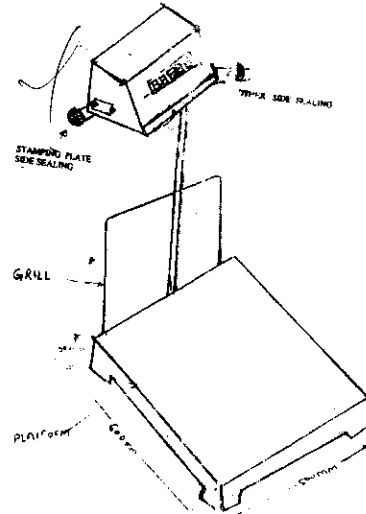
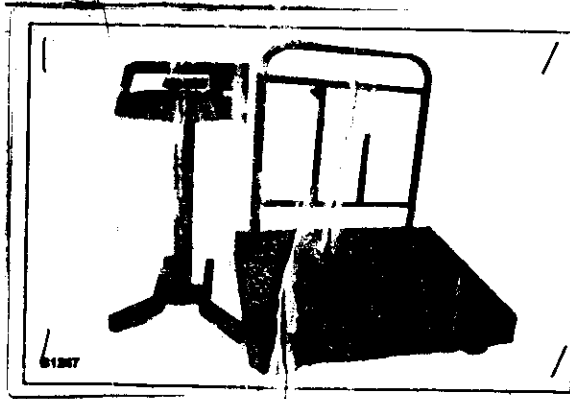
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

**का.आ. 255.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिल्टन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स मिहिर हाऊस, प्लॉट नं. 318-338, रोड नं. आरएससी-37, गोरई-II, बोरोवल्ली (डबल्यू), मुंबई-400091 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एमपी 7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिल्टन" जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/10/352 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत ढांचे प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक आधारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बाड़ी के छंदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक रहे "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डबल्यू एम-21(201)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 255.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MP-7" and with brand name "MILTON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Milton Instruments Mihir House, Plot No. 318-338, Road No. RSC-37, Corai-II, Borivalli (W), Mumbai-400091 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/352.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

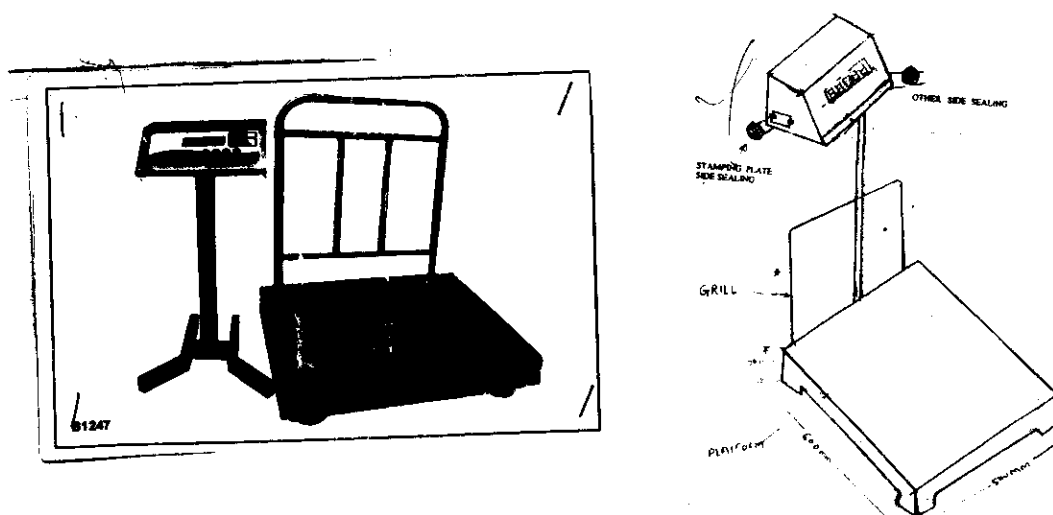


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

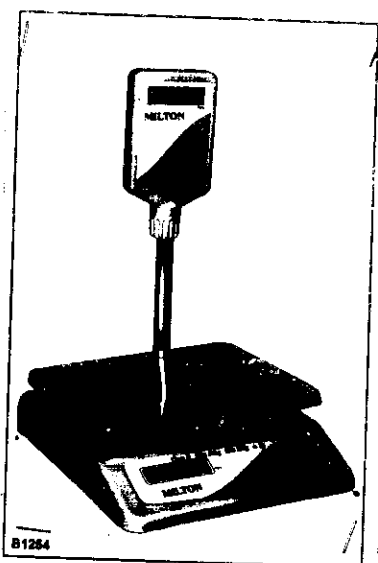
[F. No. WM-21(201)/2010]  
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

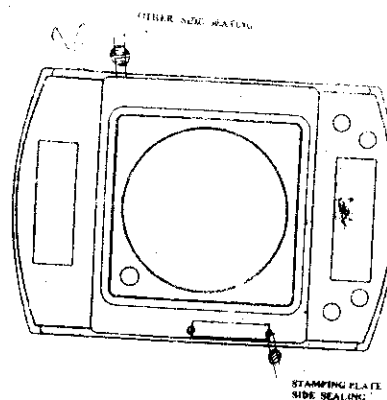
का.आ. 256.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिल्टन इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स मिहिर हाऊस, प्लॉट नं. 318-338, रोड नं. आरएससी-37, गोरई-II, बंगरीवल्ली (डब्ल्यू) मुंबई-400091 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एमटी 10" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिल्टन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/351 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। उसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्स प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का यांत्रिक डायग्राम

स्केल की बाडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी यांत्रिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-6}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(201)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 256.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "MT-10" and with brand name "MILTON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Milton Instruments Mihir House, Plot No. 318-338, Road No. RSC-37, Gorai-II, Borivalli (W), Mumbai-400091 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/351;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

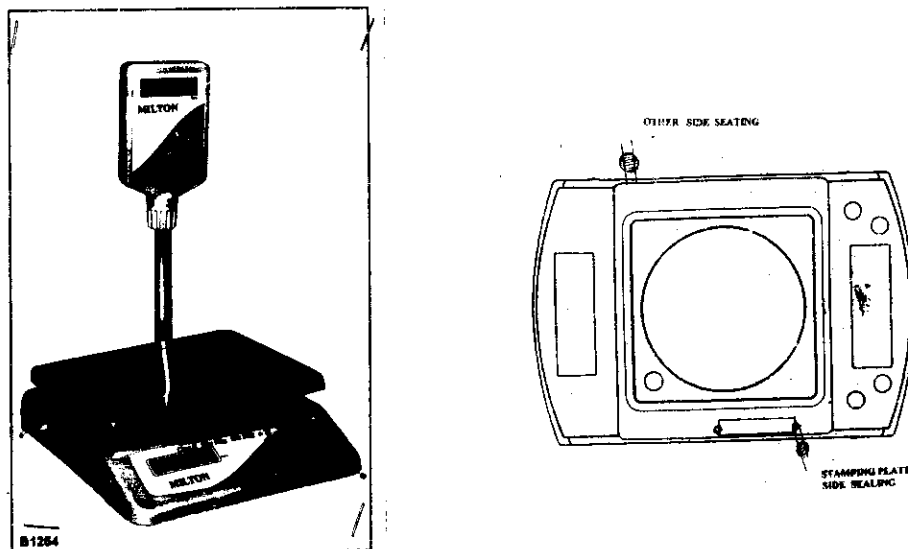


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(201)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

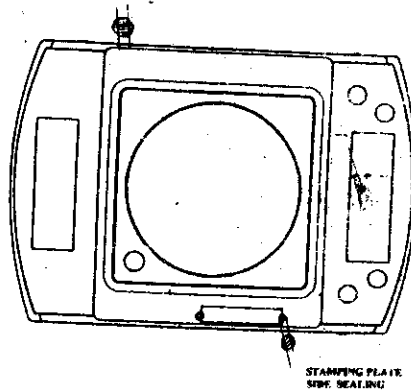
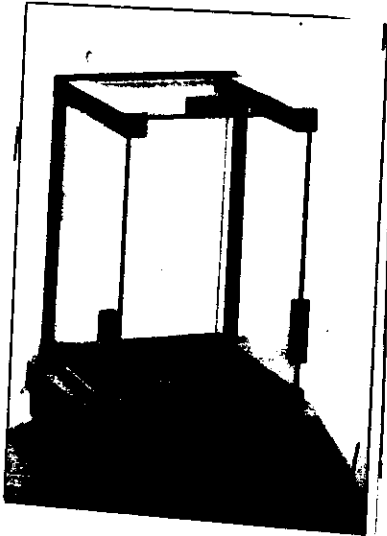
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 257.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिल्टन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स मिहर हाऊस, प्लॉट नं. 318-338, रोड नं. आरएससी-37, गोरै-11, बोरीवली (डब्ल्यू) मुंबई-400091 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "एमए 22" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिल्टन" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/536 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200 ग्र. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्स प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(201)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

**S.O. 257.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Special Accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "MA-22" and with brand name "MILTON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Milton Instruments Miha House, Plot No. 318-338, Road No. RSC-37, Gorai-II, Borivalli (W), Mumbai-400091 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/536;

The said Model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 1200g. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

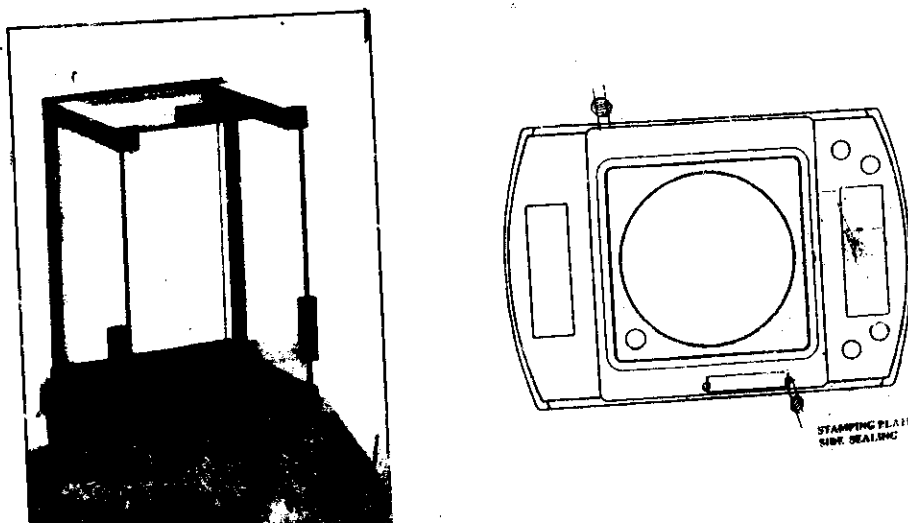


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the Model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration. Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg. or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k, 2 \times 10^k, 5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(201)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

( भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो )

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 258.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं. स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1. आई एस/आई ई सी 61558-2-7:2007 पावर ट्रांसफार्मरों, पावर आपूर्ति इकाइयों और ऐसी इकाइयों की सुरक्षा भाग 2-7 खिलौनों के लिए ट्रांसफार्मर तथा पावर आपूर्ति की विशेष अपेक्षाएँ और परीक्षण	0	28-12-2011

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 16/टी-56]

आर. के. फ्रेहान, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

S. O. 258.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the indicated against each : —

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1.	IS/IEC 61558-2-7:2007 Safety of Power Transformers, Power Supplies Reactors and Similar Products Part 2-7 Particular Requirements and Tests for Transformers and Power Supplies for Toys		28-12-2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:ET 16/T-56]

R. K. FREHAN, Scientist 'E' &amp; Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 259.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :-

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 9488 : 1999 ( आई एस 12934 : 1990 का अतिक्रमण) सौर ऊर्जा-शब्दावली	आईएस 12934 : 1990 सौर तापीय ऊर्जा - परिभाषिक शब्दावली का अतिक्रमण	30 अप्रैल 2010

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002. क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एम. ई. डी./जी-2:1]

जे. ए. सिद्दीकी, वैज्ञानिक 'ई', निदेशक (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2012

S. O. 259.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the indicated against each :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
1.	IS/ISO 9488 : 1999 (Superseding IS 12934 : 1990) Solar Energy - Vocabulary	Superseding IS 12934 : 1990 Solar Energy - Thermal applications - Vocabulary	30 April 2010

Copies of this Standard are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:MED/G-2:1]

J.A. SHODDIQUI, Scientist 'E' Director (Mechanical Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 260.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 6621.2.2003 आंतरिक दहन इंजिन - पिस्टन रिंग भाग 2 निरीक्षण मापन सिद्धांत	(अतिक्रमित आई एस 12022 : 1987	30 नवम्बर, 2011
2.	आई एस 7855 : 2011 आई एस ओ/टी आर 224 : 1998 वायुयान - वायुयान के उपकरणों के घोषित डिजाइन और कार्यकारिता - मानक फार्म (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	7855 : 1975	30 नवम्बर, 2011
3.	आई एस/आई एस ओ 8178-4 : 2007 प्रत्यागामी आंतरिक दहन इंजिन - निकास उत्सर्जन मापन भाग 4 विभिन्न इंजिन अनुप्रयोगों के लिए स्थिर-दशा परीक्षण चक्र		31 अगस्त, 2011
4.	आई एस 8589 : 2011/ आई एस ओ 4170 : 1995 वायुयान में लदान हेतु डा स्कर - इंटरल इन प्रपर्टिका नेट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	8589 : 1994/ आई एस ओ 4170 : 1987	30 नवम्बर, 2011
5.	आई एस 10494 (भाग 2) / आई एस ओ 6966-2 : 2005 वायुयान ग्राउण्ड उपस्कर - आधारभूत अपेक्षाएं भाग 2 सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	10494 : 1983/ आई एस ओ 6966 : 1963	30 नवम्बर, 2011
6.	आई एस 11167 : 2011/आई एस ओ 6968 : 2005 वायुयान ग्राउण्ड उपस्कर - लोअर डैक भारक - कार्यात्मक अपेक्षाएं (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	11167 : 1996/ आई एस ओ 6968 : 1994	30 नवम्बर, 2011
7.	आई एस 13835 (भाग 1) : 2011/ आई एस ओ 461 - 1 : 2003 वायुयान - ग्राउण्ड विद्युत आपूर्ति हेतु कनेक्टर भाग 1 डिजाइन, कार्यकारिता और परीक्षण अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	13835 : 1993/ आई एस ओ 461-1 : 1985	30 नवम्बर, 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी ई डी/जी-16]

टी. बी. सिंह, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (टी ई डी)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2012

S. O. 260.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—



## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. year & title of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO 6621 - 2 : 2003 Internal combustion engines Piston rings Part 2 Inspection measuring principles	(Superseding IS 12022 : 1987)	30 Nov. 2011
2.	IS 7855 : 2011/ISO/TR 224 : 1988 Aircraft - Declaration of design and performance for aircraft equipment - Standard form (first revision)	7855 : 1975	30 Nov. 2011
3.	IS/ISO 8178-4 : 2007 reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement Part 4 Steady-state test cycles for different engine applications		31 Aug. 2011
4.	IS 8589 : 2011/ISO 4170 : 1995 Air cargo equipment - Interline pallet nets (second revision)	8589 : 1994/ ISO 4170 : 1987	30 Nov. 2011
5.	IS 10494 (Part 2) : 2011/ISO 6966-2 : 2005 Aircraft ground equipment - Basic requirements Part 2 Safety requirements (first revision)	10494 : 1963/ ISO 6966 : 1963	30 Nov. 2011
6.	IS 11167 : 2011/ISO 6968 : 2005 Aircraft ground equipment - Functional requirements (second revision)	11167 : 1996/ISO 6968 : 1994	30 Nov. 2011
7.	IS 13835 (Part 1) : 2011/ISO 461-1 : 2003 Aircraft Connectgors for ground electrical supplies Part 1 design, performance and test requirements (first revision)	13835 : 1993/ ISO 461-1 : 1985	30 Nov. 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:TED/G-16]

T.V. SINGH, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Transport Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 261.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख)के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 9451 : 1994 "प्रसरणशील मृदा में नहरों के आस्तर के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)"	संशोधन नं. 2, नवम्बर 2011	30 नवम्बर, 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बैंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिज्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[संदर्भ : डब्ल्यू आर डी 13/टी-33]

जे. सी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञ. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (जल संसाधन विभाग)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

**S. O. 261.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :—

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. Title & Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 9451 : 1994 Guidelines for lining of canals in expansive soils (second revision)	Amendment No. 2, November, 2011	30-11-2011

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. WRD 13/T-33]

J. C. ARORA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Water Resources Dept.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

**क्र.आ. 262.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया है :—

#### अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	आई एस 1592 : 2003	संशोधन सं. 2, दिसम्बर 2011	20-12-2011

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बैंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में उपलब्ध है।

[संदर्भ : सीटीआर/अजयपुर]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञ. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (रिजर्वल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi the 4th January, 2012

**S. O. 262.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

## SCHEDULE

No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1592:2003	2, December, 2011	20-12-2011

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 263.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 1) : 1998	1, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
2.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 2) : 1998	1, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
3.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 3) : 1998	1, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
4.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 4) : 1998	1, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
5.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 7) : 1998	1, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
6.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 8) : 1998	2, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
7.	आई एस 4020 (भाग 12) : 1998	2, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

S. O. 263.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4020 (Part 1): 1998	1, November 2011	20-12-2011
2.	IS 4020 (Part 2): 1998	1, November 2011	20-12-2011
3.	IS 4020 (Part 3): 1998	1, November 2011	20-12-2011
4.	IS 4020 (Part 4): 1998	1, November 2011	20-12-2011
5.	IS 4020 (Part 7): 1998	1, November 2011	20-12-2011
6.	IS 4020 (Part 8): 1998	2, November 2011	20-12-2011
7.	IS 4020 (Part 12): 1998	2, November 2011	20-12-2011

Copy of these amendment are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1100 02 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 264.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसारण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 848 : 2006	2, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011
2.	आई एस 3087 : 2005	2, नवम्बर 2011	20-12-2011

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

S. O. 264.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :—

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 848 : 2006	2, November, 2011	20-12-2011
2	IS 3087 : 2005	2, November, 2011	20-12-2011

Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 265.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 707 : 2010 टिम्बर प्रौद्योगिकी एवं लकड़ी, बांस और बेंत के उपयोग पारिभाषिक शब्दावली (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 707 : 1976	30 नवम्बर, 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

S. O. 265.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 707 : 2010 Timber Technology and Utilization of Wood, Bamboo and Cane Glossary of Terms (Third Revision)	IS 707 : 1976	30 November, 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 266.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15658 : 2006	2, नवम्बर, 2011	20-12-2011

इस संशोधन की प्रति भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों: अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में प्रिन्टी हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एन' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

S. O. 266.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :-

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15658 : 2006	2, November, 2011	20-12-2011

Copy of this amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 267.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1134 : 2004 साईकिल की तली की ब्रेकट के लॉक रिंग-विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1, नवम्बर 2011	तत्काल प्रभाव से

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बैंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे, परवानु, देहरादून तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टीईडी/जी-16]

टी. वी. सिंह, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (टी ई डी)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

S.O. 267. - In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (i) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :-

## SCHEDULE

No., Year & title of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)
IS 1134 : 2004 Bicycles bottom bracket lock ring - Specification (third revision)	Amendment No. 1, November 2011	With immediate effect

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Parwanoo, Dehradun, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: TED/G-16]

T. V. SINGH, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Transport Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 268. - भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 4999 : 1991 भेद्य मिट्टी की ग्राउटिंग की सिफारिशें (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2, नवम्बर 2011	30 नवम्बर, 2011

इस संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बैंगलोर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : डब्ल्यू आर डी 08/टी-1]

जे. मी. अरोड़ा, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (जल संसाधन विभाग)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

**S. O. 268.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :—

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No., Title & Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4999 : 1991 Recommendations for grouting of pervious soils (first revision)	Amendment No. 2, November 2011	30-11-2011

Copy of this Amendment is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: WRD 08/T-1]

J. C. ARORA, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Water Resources Deptt.)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 269.**—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (अ) के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा अधि सूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं :—

**अनुसूची**

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानक (को) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप-खण्ड (ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 10268 : 1982 क्लोरफेनविनफॉस तकनीकी की विशिष्टि	का.आ. संख्या - 3336 तिथि 20-7-1985	क्लोरफेनविनफॉस का प्रयोग केन्द्रीय कीटनाशक बोर्ड द्वारा प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया है।
2.	आई एस 11009 : 1984 क्लोरफेनविनफॉस ग्रैन्यूलस की विशिष्टि	का.आ. संख्या - 296 तिथि 31-1-1987	क्लोरफेनविनफॉस का प्रयोग केन्द्रीय कीटनाशक बोर्ड द्वारा प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया है।

[संदर्भ : एफएडी/जी-128]

डा. आर. के. बजाज, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि)

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

**S. O. 269.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, it is, hereby notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn :—

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii)	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 10268 : 1982 Specification for chlorfenvinphos, technical	S.O. No. 3336 dated 20-7-1985	Chlorfenvinphos molecule has been banned by Central Insecticide Board.
2.	IS 11009 : 1984 Specification for chlorfenvinphos, granules	S.O. No. 296 dated 31-1-1987	Chlorfenvinphos molecule has been banned by Central Insecticide Board.

[Ref: FAD/G-128]

Dr. R. K. BAJAJ, Scientist 'F' &amp; Head (Food &amp; Agri.)



नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 270.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा भाग अनु वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	L9900283	01-12-2011	मै. शिव गंगा वाटर ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, गाँव नचोली, डाकघर: खेडी कलॉन, ओल्ड फरीदाबाद, (हरियाणा)	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 - - 2004
2.	L9901689	12-12-2011	मै. एपकोस इण्डिया प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 32, सैक्टर-5, फेस-II, एचएसआईडीसी, इण्डस्ट्रीयल ग्रोथ सेंटर बावल, जिला रेवाड़ी-123501, (हरियाणा)	1000 रेटित वोल्ट तक की अल्टरनेटिंग करन्ट पावर सिस्टम वाले सैल्फ हीलिंग प्रकार के पावर संधारित	13340 - - 1993
3.	L9901588	14-12-2011	मै. बंसल कंक्रीट, गाँव सीकरी, साहपुरा रोड, निकट जीडी गोयंका स्कूल, बल्लभगढ़, जिला फरीदाबाद-121004, (हरियाणा)	पूर्व ढलित कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)	458 - 2003
4.	L9904089	16-12-2011	मै. हरवैल एग्वा इण्डिया प्रा. लि., 123 इ, सैक्टर 6, एचएसआईडीसी, औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र, बावल, जिला रेवाड़ी-123501, (हरियाणा)	सिंचाई यंत्र-उत्सर्जक	13487 - 1992

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

एम. सदाशिवम, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एफडीओ)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2012

S.O. 270.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

## SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Licence No. CML-	Grant Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Title of the Standard	IS No	Part/Sec.	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
1.	L-9900283	01-12-2011	M/s Shiv Ganga Water Trading Co., Village-Nacholi, P.O. Kheri Kalan, Old Faridabad Haryana	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	14543	-	2004
2.	L-9901689	12-12-2011	M/s EPCOS India, Pow Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 32, Sector-5, Phase II, HSIDC Industrial growth Centre Bawal, Distt. Rewari-123501, Haryana.	er Capacitors of Self-healing Type for AC Power Systems having Rated Voltage up to 1000 V	15340	-	1985
3.	L-9901588	14-12-2011	M/s Bansal Concrete, Village Sikri, Shahpura Road, Near G.D. Goenka School, Ballabgarh, Distt. Faridabad-121004, Haryana.	Precast Concrete Pipes (with and without Reinforcement)	488	-	2005
4.	L-9904089	16-12-2011	M/s Harvel Agua India Pvt. Ltd., 123E, Sector-6, HSIDC Growth Centre, Bawal, Distt. Rewari-123501, Haryana.	Irrigation Equipment- Emitters	15487	-	1992

[No CML/13.11]

M. SADASIVAM, Scientist-I &amp; Head (FDO)

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 271.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2298(अ) तारीख 28 सितम्बर, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक क्रूड ऑयल स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्द्रा-भठिण्डा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा ।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्वधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाइपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी ।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : भीनमाल		जिला : जालोर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	हेक्टेयर	आर वर्ग मीटर	क्षेत्रफल
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	भीनमाल ए	7210/7223	00	04	16
		7210/7224	00	08	41
		5307/7211	00	07	83
		7210/7229	00	07	32
		7210/7228	00	07	04
		7210/7227	00	04	18

[फा. सं. आर-31015/39/2010-ओ आर-II]

लाल छन्दामा, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 271.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2298 (E) dated the 28th September, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL-Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of

this declaration, in HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P&MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Bhinmal		District : Jalore	State : Rajasthan		
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Bhinmal A	7210/7223	00	04	16
		7210/7224	00	08	41
		5307/7211	00	07	83
		7210/7229	00	07	32
		7210/7228	00	07	04
		7210/7227	00	04	18

[F.No. R-31015/39/2010-OR-II]

LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 272.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2297 (अ) तारीख 28 सितम्बर, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक क्रूड ऑयल स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्द्रा-भठिण्डा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह

घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्याधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाइपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : श्री डूंगरगढ़		जिला : बीकानेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			बीघा	बिस्वा	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	दूसारणा पिपासरिया	114	00	01	
		54	00	10	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/31/2010-ओ आर-II]

लाल छन्दामा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 272.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.2297(E) dated the 28th September, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra—Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the

said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P&MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Shri Dungargarh, District: Bikaner, State: Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra Number	Area	
			Bigha	Biswa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Dusarna Pipasariya	114	00	01
		54	00	10

[E.No. R-31015/31/2010-OR-II]

LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 273.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1042(अ), तारीख 2 मई, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 13 मई, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक कूड ऑयल स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्द्रा-भठिण्डा पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र की अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं;

और मक्षम प्राधिकारों ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकारान की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्याधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाइपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : नागौर		जिला : नागौर	क्षेत्रफल	
क्रम सं.		गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	बिघा बिस्वा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	कालड़ी	380/399	01	03

[फा. सं. आर-31015/44/2008-ओ आर-II]

लाल छन्दामा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 273.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1042(E), dated the 2nd May, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India, dated the 13th May, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL-Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL—Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P&MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Nagaur District: Nagaur State: Rajasthan			
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra Number	Area Bigha Biswa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (5)
1	Kalri	380/399	01 013

[F.No.R-31015/44/2008-OR-II]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 274.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1041(अ) तारीख 2 मई, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 13 मई, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्दा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक क्रूड ऑयल स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्दा-भठिण्डा पाईपलाइन के माध्यम से एचपीसीएल-मितल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाईपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र की अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाईपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाईपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मितल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्याधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मितल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाईपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : सरदार शहर जिला : चुरु राज्य : राजस्थान			
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल बोघा बिस्वा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (5)
1.	सोमासर	348	01 06
2.	रणसीसर	542/87	01 03
3.	बिजरासर	352/99	00 03
4.	सावर	47/562	00 16

[फा. सं. आर-31015/43/2008-ओ आर-II]

लाल छन्दामा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 274.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1041(E) dated the 2nd May, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the

said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL-Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P&MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Sardar Shahar District: Churu State : Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasra Number	Area	
			Bigha	Biswa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Somasar	348	01	06
2	Ransisar	542/87	01	03
3	Bijarasar	352/99	00	03
4	Sawar	47/562	00	16

[F.No. R-31015/43/2008-OR-II]

LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 275.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम

कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1043(अ) तारीख 4 मई, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 13 मई, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक ब्रूड ऑयल स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्द्रा-भठिण्डा पाईपलाइन के माध्यम से एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाईपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाईपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाईपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्वधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मित्तल पाईपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाईपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, दावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

#### अनुसूची

तहसील : ओसियां		जिला : जोधपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल	
			बीघा	बिस्वा
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	राजासनी	69	01	01
2	मथानिया	647/17	01	02

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		817	00	02
		819	00	01
		768	00	02
		387/2	01	00
3	डांवरा	1079	00	15
		1159/2	02	12
4	बासनी डांवरा	2020/2	01	13
5	नांदिया कलां	109/2	01	17
6	जेतियावास	347/1	01	19
7	नांदिया खुर्द	214	00	05
		474/210/3	01	00
		255/1	01	11
		210	00	11
8	घनारी कलां	2/3	01	10

[फा. सं. आर-31015/45/2008-ओ आर-II]

लाल छन्दाभा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

**S.O. 275.**—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1043(E) dated the 4th May, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL-Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central

Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P&MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

**SCHEDULE**

Tehsil: Osian		District: Jadhpur	State : Rajasthan	
Sl. No. of the Village		Khasra Number	Area	
			Bigha	Biswa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Rajasani	69	00	01
2	Mathaniya	647/17	01	02
		817	00	02
		819	00	01
		768	00	02
		387/2	01	00
3	Danwara	1079	00	15
		1159/2	02	12
4	Basni Danwara	2020/2	01	13
5	Nandiya Kalan	109/2	01	17
6	Jetiyavas	347/1	01	19
7	Nandiya Khurd	214	00	05
		474/210/3	01	00
		255/1	01	11
		210	00	11
8	Dhanari Kalan	2/3	01	10

[E.No. R-31015/45/2008-OR-II]

LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 276.**—केंद्रीय सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1044(अ) तारीख 4 मई, 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 13 मई, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से पंजाब राज्य में भठिण्डा तक कूड अंत्यत स्थानान्तरण के लिए मुन्द्रा भठिण्डा पाईपलाइन के माध्यम से



एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रति जनता को तारीख 20 अक्टूबर, 2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होकर एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड (गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 10 के अध्वधीन किसी भी क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए एचपीसीएल-मितल पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्णतया उत्तरदायी होगी और पाइपलाइन से सम्बन्धित किसी भी मामले पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरुद्ध कोई वाद, रावा या कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकेगी।

### अनुसूची

तहसील : नौखा		जिला : बीकानेर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	भोम मैयासर	285	00	01	10
		286	00	03	30

[फा. सं. आर-31015/47/2008-ओ आर-II]  
लाल छन्दामा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2012

S.O. 276.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas number S.O. 1044(E) dated the 4th May, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for evacuation of Crude Oil from Mundra in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundra-Bathinda Pipeline by HPCL-Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited);

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 20th October, 2011;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited, (a subsidiary of Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited) free from all encumbrances.

HPCL - Mittal Pipelines Limited shall be exclusively liable for any compensation in terms of Section 10 of the P & MP Act, 1962 and no suit, claim or legal proceeding would lie against the Central Government on any matter relating to the pipeline.

### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Nokha		District : Bikaner	State : Rajasthan		
Sl. No. Name of the Village		Khasra Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are Sq. mtr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Bhommiyasar	285	00	01	10
		286	00	03	30

[F.No. R-31015/47/2010-OR-II]

LALCHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

**श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 277.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 154/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/292/97-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2011

S.O. 277.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 154/1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workman, received by the Central Government on 22-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/292/97-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, 1,  
CHANDIGARH**

Case ID No. 154/1998

Shri Sat Pal Singh through the General Secretary, All India State Bank of Patiala Staff Federation, Ward No. 6, H. N. 13, Solan, HP.

..... Applicant

**Versus**

The Assistant General Manager, II(D), State Bank of Patiala, Head Office, The Mall, Patiala.

.....Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the workman : None  
For the Management : Shri N.K. Zakhmi

**AWARD**

Passed on:- 13-7-2010

Government of India vide notification No. L-12012/292/97-IR(B-I) dated 22nd of July 1998 by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in short), referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:-

“Whether the action of the Assistant General Manager II (P), H.O. State Bank of Patiala in imposing punishment of dismissal from service on Shri Sat Pal

Singh, Daftri w.e.f. 30-7-1996 is fair and legal. If not to what relief the workman Shri Sat Pal Singh is entitled and from which date?”

2. The case repeatedly called. None is present on behalf of the workman. Workman is also not present. Learned counsel for the management is present. Workman is not present for his evidence despite knowledge. The case was referred by the Central Government in the year 1998 and 12 years old. It appears that workman is not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, the present reference is returned to the Central Government for want of prosecution. Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record room.

Chandigarh  
13-7-2010

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 278.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 31/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/51/94-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2011

S.O. 278.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 31/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court- Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of N.E. Railway and their workman, received by the Central Government on 22-12-2011.

[No. L-41012/51/94-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, HJS, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR**

Industrial Dispute No. 31 of 96

Divisional Railway Manager, NER, Varanasi,  
And

Divisional President,  
Purvotter Railway Shramik Sangh,  
96/196 Roshan Bajaj Lane,  
Ganesh Ganj, Lucknow

**AWARD**

1. Central Government, Mol, New Delhi vide notification L-41012/51/94-IR(B-I) dated 19-03-96 has reference the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal—

2. Whether the action of the management of NE Railway Varanasi, in changing the designation of 14 workman whose lien were initially kept as Khalasi vide their office order No. 480 dated 30-05-88 (featuring at serial No. 4, 5, 7, to 10 and 12 to 19 to Trolley men vide their office order No. 80 dated 28-07-92 (featuring at serial number 4 to 17) is justified? If not what relief workmen are entitled?

3. Brief facts of the case are-

4. In the foresaid refreeze it has been mentioned whether the action of the opposite party in changing the designation of 14 workmen whose lien was initially kept as Khalasi to Trolley men is justified?

5. During arguments I have been informed that this claim is being contested only by seven workers whose names are 1. Sri Vidya Prasad Singh, 2. Chulhai Singh, (claimant himself), 3. Sh. Mangal, 4. Ramagya Yadav, 5. Ram Bhagat, 6. Siya Ram Yadav and 7. Sri Sandeep Sharma respectively.

6. It is an admitted fact that these entire workers were holding a post in the cadre of Khalasi under Divisional Railway Manager, Lucknow, and were posted at Lucknow. Vide order No. 80 dated 28-07-92 they were transferred to Varanasi Division under Additional Divisional Railway Manager (Signal) and Telecom. But after their transfer ADRM of Varanasi Division did not post them on the post of Khalasi and posted them as trolley men which were not legal. They raised the objection orally as well as in writing a number of times. From the post of Khalasi the promotion cadre is separate, whereas from this act of Varanasi Division they have been denied opportunity of promotion. At the same time the Varanasi Division appointed number of trolleyman to the post of Khalasi which is in violation of Article 14 and 16 of Indian Constitution. It is also stated that on 11-11-93, 7 workers who have been appointed on the basis of compassionate grounds were permitted to join on the post of Khalasi, whereas the case of the claimants were pending before AL(C) Allahabad and before the above forum the opposite party has pleaded that as and when the vacancy of Khalasi will be available, workers of the present case will be absorbed.

7. On the basis of above allegations, it has been prayed by the union raising the present dispute that they should also be treated to be appointed at the post of Khalasi under Varanasi Division having regard to their lien of the post from which they have been transferred and posted at Varanasi Division.

8. Opposite party has filed the written statement. It is stated by them that the workers were working purely in casual and temporary capacity in construction division under Divisional Signal and Telecom Engineer Lucknow Division, Lucknow. The workers were screened by the construction organization against 40% construction reserve post in the grade of 750—940. The screening result was published on 21-09-83 and their lien was fixed in Varanasi Division since there were no vacancies available at the time of their absorption in Khalasi Cadre they have

been absorbed as trolley men in the scale of Rs. 775—925 without any loss of pay scale and promotional prospect. It has further been alleged that the Union of India has not been impleaded as a party, application is barred by limitation, that the avenue of promotion from the post of Trolley men and Khalasi are the same, all applicants have been promoted in the higher grades except applicant no. 2 and 6 be Sri Chulhai Singh and Sri Sandeep Sharma, as they have not appeared in the suitability test. It is stated that not a single working trolleyman has been made Khalasi. As such in the end it has been prayed by the opposite party that the claim of the union deserves to be rejected at the hands of this tribunal being devoid of merit.

9. Rejoinder statement has also been filed by the union but nothing new has been stated therein except reiterating the facts already given in the statement of claimant.

10. Both the parties have adduced documentary as well as oral evidence in support of their claim and counter claims.

11. Whereas union has examined Sri Chulhai Singh as W.W.1, the opposite party examined its witness Sri Chandrika Tiwari, Senior Clerk Personnel as M.W.1.

12. Heard the arguments of the contesting parties at length and perused the record carefully.

13. The short question to be decided is whether the action of the opposite party management in not posting the claimants as Khalasis and transferring them at the post of Trolleyman is justified and fair?

14. From the documentary evidence as well as the oral evidence it has been admitted by M.M.1 that when the workers were transferred from Lucknow to Varanasi they were holding the post of Khalasi, they were having a lien at the post Khalasi. It is also admitted by M.W.1 that they were posted as trolleyman instead of Khalasi because there was no vacant post of Khalasi at that time. It is also admitted that Varanasi division wrote a letter to Lucknow Division that there is no post of Khalasi lying vacant in Varanasi Division, but that letter has not been filed before the tribunal. It is also stated by M.W. 1 that Sr. DSTE has a right to change the cadre of the workman working in group D and an order was passed by the said officer, but that order has also not been filed. It is also admitted by MW.1 that the workman has raised a dispute in writing also that they should not be posted as trolleyman and they should be sent back to Lucknow Division. This letter was also placed before the competent officer. But the concerned Division did not agree to take them back, so they were forced to be appointed as trolleyman but no such correspondence has been filed by the opposite party.

15. It is also pleaded by the workman that some of the workers who were juniors, they have been absorbed on the post of Khalasi. In this regard MW.1 stated that there was one post of Khalasi vacant at that time so one worker Ram Parkash, who was more educated was absorbed at the post of Khalasi. When a question was put about the

education of Sri Ram Parkash then he showed his ignorance. Moreover no such plea has been taken in their written statement by the opposite party. No such evidence has been filed by the opposite party to show the classification in between the workers. It is also pleaded by workman that as per document Ext. W.10 filed by the workman 7 new persons were posted on the post of khalasi on the basis of compassionate appointment. This has also been admitted by MW.1. These workers were absorbed against a higher scale. I think that this action of the management was also not justified.

16. First they have not mentioned this in their written statement and did not contradict the pleading of the workmen and virtually this amount to discrimination. Witness also expressed his ignorance when these 7 workers were appointed on the basis of compassionate ground; the cases of workmen were pending before ALC(c). It appears that the opposite party has not produced a competent witness who is well versed with the facts. Simply producing a clerk as a witness whereas DRM Northern Railway has been arrayed as party, it amounts that the opposite party is not serious in pursuing the case before this tribunal. Therefore the evidence of MW.1 does not inspire confidence.

17. I have examined the evidence of the workman. He has been thoroughly cross examined. He has filed all the documentary evidence and proved it which is Ex. W-1 to Ext. W-16. The evidentiary value of these documents has not been contradicted by the opposite party.

18. Therefore, in the given facts and circumstances of the case, the contention for the auth. Representative for the opposite party that the workman were posted as a trolleyman which carries a higher pay scale and in the promotional aspects one can be promoted from trolley man to head trolleyman, this contention does not carry any force, because W.W.1 specifically stated that from the post of khalasi one is promoted to helper khalasi, then from helper khalasi to fitter and from fitter grade III to Grade II and then to Grade-I. This fact has not been denied by the opposite party. Therefore, there are more promotional avenues in the cadre of khalasi. It is also the contention of the opposite party that when these workman did not appear for the suitability test for the post of head trolleyman they did not consider their case. In this regard the claimants have adduced in evidence as their case was pending before the tribunal so they did not appear for suitability test for the post of head trolley man. I think that there is a forec in the contention of the workman.

19. It is also stated on oath by W.W.1 that those workmen who were transferred, some of them say Sri Vidya Prasad Singh, Ram Bhagat and Sri Laxman Sharma were junior to him and they were promoted in class III grade. It is also stated that those who were appointed and posted on compassionate grounds in the year 1993 were all junior to them. This contention finds weight.

20. Therefore considering the facts and circumstances of the case I am of the view that the opposite party Railway Administration was not justified in their action. These workmen should have been posted as Khalasi on their transfer as and when the vacancy had arisen or the lien was maintained so they should have been reverted back to their parent cadre for the same post. This having not been done it has caused great prejudice in the matter of promotion and also amounts to discrimination.

21. Accordingly the claim is decided in favour of the claimants and against the opposite party railway administration.

RAM PARKASH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 279.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड कोलकाता के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-30011/74/2000-आई आर(एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2011

S.O. 279.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 29/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Kolkata and their workman, which was received by the Central Government of 22-12-2011.

[F. No. L-30011/74/2000-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

#### Reference No. 29 of 2001

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

**Present :** Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the Management : Mr. S. Mukherjee, Deputy Manager (Employee Relation) of the management.

On behalf of the : Mr. G.C. Chakraborty, Executive  
Workmen Committee Member of the  
workmen union.  
State : West Bengal Industry Petroleum  
Dated: 8th November, 2011

**AWARD**

By Order No. L-30011/74/2000-IR (Misc.) dated 09-10-2001 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1) (d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. S.N. Building & Works, M/s. S.N. Das, M/s. Sukomal Enterprise, M/s. Samrat Trading, M/s. Raps Enterprise, M/s. R.N.R. & Sons, M/s. Mallik & Sons, M/s. S.R. Dey and M/s. K.L. Ghosh, the contractors of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Budge Budge Installation and the management of BPCL in not revising the rates of wages and other benefits of 96 contract labour (as per Annexure) is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?”

Contract Labour engaged on Maintenance work at BPCL, Budge Budge

Sl. No. Name

1. Arup Samanta
2. Somnath Mukherjee
3. Sailen Paramanik
4. Bijoy Jana
5. Sk. Sanwar
6. Niranjana Biswas
7. Sk. Suleman
8. Radha Nath Shee
9. Sk. Ruhul Amin
10. Buddhadeb Bose
11. Atul Singha
12. Swapan Bhakta
13. Sankar Ojha
14. Subal Das
15. Mritunjoy Das
16. Rajen Shaw
17. Sukumar Adhikary
18. Biswanath Das
19. Sankar Dhara
20. Gobinda Paramanik
21. Nema Bag
22. Sibnath Mondal
23. Tapan Mondal

24. Chitta Naskar
25. Brojo Gopal Jana
26. Joydeb Das
27. Bechu Lal Das
28. Himangsu Adhikary
29. Swapan Kr. Halder
30. Uttam Sen
31. Tilak Ranjan Bera
32. Sujit Naskar
33. Sambhunath Naskar
34. Prabir Kr. Naskar
35. Sk. Elias
36. Mrittun Bag
37. Sannashi Dhara
38. Debnath Naskar
39. Prasanta Kr. Das
40. Sudarsan Barik
41. Aftabuddin Mondal
42. Sankar Mondal
43. Arun Mondal
44. Totan Sha
45. Sanjoy Bhowmik
46. Ganapati Kayal
47. Ranjan Mondal
48. Ananta Das
49. Indrajit Halder
50. Sk. Musaraff Uddin
51. Ajit Chakraborty
52. Biswa Nath Das
53. Nepal Dalui
54. Santi Kumar Adhikary
55. Krishna Kanta Das
56. Prasanta Kr. Roy
57. Gopal Kolay
58. Ramprasad Ghosh
59. Subir Chakraborty
60. Rabin Samanta
61. Sukumar Pal
62. Kashi Nath Bose
63. Dilip Kr. Bose
64. Arup Samanta
65. Anil Kr. Samanta
66. Pravash Ch. Chatterjee
67. Ajit Singha
68. Sk. Faruk Ahmed

69. Sudip Manna
70. Somnath Mondal
71. Pannalal Shee
72. Mahanta Kr. Santra
73. Ramesh Mondal
74. Sambhu Paramanik
75. Madan Patra
76. Sk. Mahluddin
77. Sk. Manjur Ali
78. Krishna Lal Kabi
79. Sk. Esak Ali
80. Dulai Chandra Paramanik
81. Sujit Bag
82. Tarapada Adhikary
83. Nishikanta Pachal
84. Kishanlal Dasud
85. Biswanath Dalui
86. Balue Bag
87. Sk. Latib Box
88. Bimal Sadhukhan
89. Sukumar Roy
90. Samim Sha
91. Monoj Kumar Mazumder
92. Swayam Ghosh
93. Dinesh Mondal
94. Shyamal Kr. Mondal
95. Sk. Kutubuddin
96. Uday Bar

2. The case of the workmen in their written statement of claim is that the present workmen are the daily wages workers engaged on contract labour system to work in the terminal of the management Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL in short) at Budge Budge to do various jobs. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL in short) another public sector unit of the Government of India, has its terminal at Budge Budge, adjacent to the terminal of BPCL for dealing with petroleum products. Jobs, both for BPCL and IOCL were being carried identically by permanent workers as well as workers engaged on contract system under agents/contractors. The daily wages workers of BPCL have far lower income in comparison to their counterpart employed in IOCL. After sustained agitations, tripartite settlement with the participation of the contractors of the management of BPCL was signed on 27-06-1995 fixing the daily wages @ Rs. 75 for unskilled workers and Rs. 110 for skilled workers, among other terms and the said settlement was made effective from 27-06-1995 and was to remain valid for 3 years. Another tripartite agreement was also made on 14-05-1996 on similar terms and

conditions and was made for remaining in force till 26-06-1998. On the other hand, the contract labour system at IOCL, Budge Budge was covered by a bipartite settlement on 17-02-1996 and there the semi-skilled workers were agreed to be paid with daily wages of Rs. 110 while the skilled workers were to get Rs. 140 per day and a condition was added that on completion of 5 years of service, semi-skilled workers would be deemed as skilled subsequently, on failure of conciliation proceeding in respect of revision of wages of BPCL workers under contract system at Budge, the issue was taken up with the Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas by the Chairman of Joint Council of Workers' Federation who happened to be the General Secretary of Petroleum Employees Union (E.B.), along with other unions at Bombay signed settlement before Deputy Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi revising the wages and scales and benefits effective from 1-06-1998 for lowest category workmen fixing the minimum of Rs. 4350 per month with D.A. and provision of yearly increment @ 4% of basic pay, House Rent Allowance and other allowances and benefits were made. It is claimed that the management of BPCL maintained the list of 96 workmen and that the P.F. Amount deducted from their wages were being deposited in BPCL P.F. Account No. WB/CA 3562 besides deposit of E.S.I. deductions in BPCL Account No. 41-3955-12. The workmen side claimed in view of the description made above that the management of BPCL at Budge Budge is not only the principal employer of the workers in this reference, but is actually the employer of these workmen. The workmen thus claimed that the BPCL management after revising wages and other allowances and benefit to its permanent workmen with effect from 1-06-1998, cannot deny payment of wages to the present workmen as payable to its lowest unskilled categories and thus cannot resort to exploitation of human labour by not paying the minimum wages as payable to its permanent lowest categories of unskilled workmen. Thus the workmen have claimed for the wages and benefits with effect from 27-06-1998 at par with the pay and benefits as being paid to the lowest categories of workmen of unskilled categories by the BPCL management.

3. In the written statement of reply, the management of BPCL initially challenged the maintainability of the order of reference and jurisdiction of this Tribunal to adjudicate upon the issue stated in the order of reference. The management of BPCL has ignored about the existence of any relationship of it with the workmen concerned as master and servants and that the said 96 numbers of workmen are claimed to be the workmen of the contractors who were awarded with the contract on the basis of quotation for the required job of the management of BPCL and the said contractors were required for execution of the job of the management of BPCL. In respect of the same, contracts were entered into in between the management Corporation and 9 contractors engaged by it by such floating quotations. On the other hand the

workmen union entered into agreement with the contractors either at bipartite level or tripartite level in respect of the dispute in between the labourers of the contractors and their employers contractors and such disputes were resolved by the said settlement and the BPCL management had nothing to do with the wages given to or paid by their employers contractors. The BPCL management has specifically stated that no dispute has been raised by the workmen union on behalf of the 96 workers against the Opposite Party and since the purported conciliation proceeding was held in between the contractors and the said Applicant in respect of the dispute, the management of BPCL has nothing to do in reference to the said conciliation proceeding or bipartite/tripartite settlement as it was not a party to the said proceeding. The BPCL management, subsequently, made para-wise denial of the statement of claim of the workmen union and concluded by stating that the alleged workmen/labourers engaged by the contractors, are not entitled to any relief as prayed for against the management of BPCL.

4. Though the contractors firms which were engaged by the BPCL management and under whom the workmen were stated to have worked in the installation of BPCL management on behalf of the contractors, did not appear even after notices were served on each of them and consequently, no written statement has been filed by any of the said contractors and thus their case could not be revealed for want of such written statement.

5. A rejoinder was filed on behalf of the workmen union almost reiterating the story made by the workmen union in their written statement of claim and by way of denying the claims made by the management of BPCL in their written statement of reply.

6. Thus comes the stage of deciding the issues involved in the present reference. By way of recalling the issue involved in the present reference, it is found that the 96 contract labours, workmen raised the grievance of not revising the rates of wages and other benefits by their employer contractors of BPCL at Budge Budge Installation and also by the management of BPCL and the issue calls for a decision as to whether this act of not revising was justified or not.

7. Admittedly, the 96 contract labours in the present reference were engaged by 9 contractors, namely M/s. S.N. Building & Works, M/s. S.N. Das, M/s. Sukomal Enterprise, M/s. Samrat Trading, M/s. Raps Enterprise, M/s. R.N.R. & Sons., M/s. Mallik & Sons, M/s. S.R. Dey and M/s. K.L. Ghosh who in their turn were engaged by the BPCL at Budge Budge installation for various types of works in their said installation. It is clear from the issue of this reference about the nature of grievance of the contract labours in respect of revision of their rates of wages and whether this rates of wages were claimed to be revised in comparison with something existing or not.

8. In this context, Mr. G.C. Chakraborty, representing the workmen federation in the style of its executive committee member, explained that the grievance of the workmen is two fold. Firstly, the present contract labours claimed that other companies like IOCL etc. who are also having similar type of installation at Budge Budge for the same type of work also have such contract labours and that they are better paid than the contract labours who are doing work at the BPCL installation at the same place. Secondly, the other grievance of these contract labours is that the employees employed by BPCL at the same place doing the same type of work as that of the present 96 contract employees of BPCL, are being paid better wages, allowances and other benefits which these contract laborers are not getting. The present contract labours thus claimed that their rate of wages should be equated with the wages that are being earned by the contract labours in the IOCL and also at par with the regular employees of the BPCL doing the same type of work at the same place as that of the present contract labours.

9. So, the question comes to find out as to what were the guidelines by which the wages of the present workmen were fixed. In this respect parties relied upon some memorandum of settlement which decided the rate of wages of the present workmen either skilled or semi-skilled or unskilled. Reference has been made to the Ext. W-02 which is a memorandum of settlement arrived under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kolkata in between the maintenance contractors in Budge Budge installation of BPCL and their workmen. In the list of parties present, names of four contractor firms are there on one side and one Shri Manas Roy Chowdhary appeared for the contract workmen in the capacity of President of Association of Oil Sector Contract/Contingent/Casual Labour Units (a unit of Joint Council of Petroleum Workers) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Budge Budge on the other side. After short recital in respect of the said memorandum, in the terms of settlement it appeared that the daily wages for unskilled workers were agreed to be @ Rs. 75 while that of skilled workers is @ Rs. 110 and such memorandum was signed on 27-06-1995 and was made valid for three years thereafter. Another memorandum of settlement in between the three other contractor firms and the previously stated representative of the contract workmen was also there which was finalized on 27-06-1995 and there also the rate of daily wages for unskilled workmen was stated to Rs. 75 and that of the skilled workmen was Rs. 110.

10. The workmen side product Ext. W-03 which is a memorandum of settlement under Section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and there the parties were M/s. S. N. Building Works, the contractor firm and Association of Contract/Casual/Contingent Labours Union of Indian Oil Employees and Joint Council of

Workers Federation representing from the workers side. In that memorandum of settlement entered into on 1-02-1996, the wages of semi-skilled workers was fixed @ Rs. 110 inclusive of H.R.A. and that of the skilled category was fixed @ Rs. 140 inclusive of H.R.A.

11. Thus, it is revealed that the wages or daily wages of the present 96 workmen under the contractors of BPCL was settled through an agreement/settlement and the contract labours never agitated that their employer was not paying the wages as per term of the said settlement. Secondly, the representative of the contract labours/workmen submitted that similar contract labours under the contractor engaged by the IOCL are getting higher rate of wages as it is revealed from Ext. W-03 and thus the present workmen claim that their employer should also revise their rate of wages at par with the said wages paid to the contract labours of IOCL installation.

12. Mr. Chakraborty further submitted that the contract labours also have further grievance that if the rate of wages as being paid to the contract labours engaged in the IOCL installation has been revised, they should be paid with wages, allowances and other benefits that are being paid to the regular workmen of the BPCL doing the same nature of work as that of the present workmen in the same installation site.

13. Now, it is to be seen how far the claim of the present workmen is entertainable in the present reference. Admittedly the 96 contract labours/workmen are doing the jobs in the Budge Budge installation of BPCL as contract labours viz. their engagement was done through a contract with the contractors who engaged them and as per contract/settlement as referred earlier being Ext. W-02, the rate of wages was fixed as per settled term in between the contractor firms and the workmen through their representative. Thus, what is settled under a contract or agreement in between the parties, the workmen cannot step back and demand for revision of wages from the said agreed rate of wages. If the workmen want a revision of the rate wages, they should give notice to the contractor firms for a fresh settlement in this regard and to settle the matter accordingly since their employment and term of their engagement were product of a tripartite settlement.

14. I have also considered the submission made by Mr. G. C. Chakraborty wherein he has stated that though the contract labours engaged by the contractors under IOCL and the present workmen in the installation of BPCL, are doing the same kind of jobs, the workmen, in IOCL installation are getting much higher rate of wages than that of the present workmen as it is revealed by way of comparison of exhibits W-02 and W-03. But, unfortunately, such claim cannot be entertained since the contract labours in the IOCL installation are getting their rate of wages as per tripartite settlement entered in between the contractors of IOCL and the representative of their workmen through the said contractors and the terms and conditions of the

said settlement were limited to those parties only in that settlement and no outsider workmen can claim the same rate of wages from his employer otherwise than contractors in IOCL. The present workmen can at best claim implementation of the terms and conditions of the settlement entered into in between their employers contractor firms under the BPCL and themselves.

15. In this context, the submission on behalf of the management of BPCL may be referred to here. It has already been found that the employer of these contract labours, the contractor firms or any of them never appeared before the Tribunal and filed its/their written statement of reply or contested the claim of the present workmen. However, from the submission of the representative of the management of BPCL, it is found that he has stated that though in the issue of the reference, this Tribunal is called upon to decide whether not revising the rate of wages of the workmen by the contractors and the management of BPCL was justified, the management of BPCL has been unnecessarily dragged into the present reference since the rates of wages of the present contract labours and other condition of their employment, were product of a tripartite settlement in between their employers contractors and the workmen and since the management of BPCL was never a party in the said memorandum of settlement, the management of BPCL can never be called upon to revise the said rate of wages of the workmen contract labours and so the workmen contract labours have no cause of action against the Management Corporation.

16. While arguing on behalf of the contract labours, Mr. Chakraborty, their authorized representative, submitted that since the present contract labours were doing the same nature of job as being done by the regular employees directly employed by the BPCL they are entitled to get the rate of pay, allowances and benefits as being enjoyed by the said regular employees of the BPCL. In this context Mr. Chakraborty submitted that the present contract labours should get the benefit of "equal pay for equal work".

17. In this context, one thing is to be seen whether the contract labours were engaged against some existing regular vacancies where regular scale of pay, allowances and benefits were provided. If such is not the situation in the case of engagement of the present contract labours, how can they claim equal status with the regular employees under a regular scale of pay, other allowances and benefits as being given by their employer after their selection to regular vacancies through proper procedure of recruitment. The principle of equal pay for equal work cannot be implemental in a straight jacket formula as the application of the said principle is not easy task since it involves the work of comparison and evaluation of the status of the daily rated/casual workers and a regular worker, though both are doing the same nature of job in the same place of work. In respect of "equal pay for equal work", there are



catena of decisions of the Hon'ble Apex Court wherein the Hon'ble Court discouraged the straight way application of the said principle to make it available to a daily rated/casual workers in comparison to the regular employees of the concern where these daily-rated/casual workers working. In a decision reported in (2003) 6 S.C.C. 123 (State of Haryana v. Tilak Raj), the Hon'ble Court held:

"The principle 'equal pay for equal work' is not always easy of apply. There are inherent difficulties in comparing evaluating the work done by different persons in different organizations, or even in the same organization. It is a concept which requires for it is applicability complete and wholesale identity between a group of employees claiming identical pay scale and other group of employees who have already earned such pay scale. The problem about equal pay cannot always be translated into a mathematical formula.

A scale of pay is attached to a definite post and in case of daily wage, he holds no post. The respondent workers cannot be held to any post to claim even any comparison with the regular and permanent staff for any or all purposes including a claim for equal pay and allowances. To claim a relief on the basis of equality, it is for the claimants to substantiate a clear-cut basis of equivalence and resultant discrimination before become eligible to claim rights on a par with the other group vis-a-vis an alleged discrimination."

In another decision, as reported in (2005) 1 S.C.C. 639 (Mahendra L. Jain v. Indore Development Authority), the Hon'ble Apex Court held almost similar type of view wherein it has been held:

"The appellants having been employed on daily wages did not hold any post. No post was sanctioned by the State Government. They were not appointed in terms of the statute. They were not, therefore, entitled to take the recourse of the doctrine 'equal pay for equal work' as adumbrated in Article 14 and 39(d) of the Constitution. The burden was on the appellants to establish that they had a right to invoke the said doctrine in terms of Article 14 of the Constitution. For the purpose of invoking the said doctrine, the nature of work and responsibility attached to the post are some of the factors which were bound to be taken into consideration."

In another decision, reported in (2006) 9 S.C.C. 321 (State of Haryana v. Charanjit Singh), the Hon'ble Apex Court specifically dealt with the contract labours' claiming equal pay for equal work and in the said decision it has been held:

"One other fact which must be noted that Civil Appeal No. 6648, 6647, 6572 and 6570 of 2002 did not deal with casual or daily rated workers. These are cases of persons employed on contract. To such persons the principle of equal pay has no

applications. The full Bench Judgment dealt with only daily-rated and casual workers. Where a person is employed under a contract it is the contract which will govern terms and conditions of service: In State of Haryana v. Surender Kumar persons employed on contract basis claimed equal pay as regular workers on the footing that their posts are interchangeable. It was held that these persons had no right to the regular posts until they are duly selected and appointed. It was held that they were not entitled to the same pay as regular employees by claiming that they are discharging same duties. It was held that the very object of selection is to test the eligibility and then to make appointment in accordance with the rules. It was held that respondents had not been recruited in accordance with the rules prescribed for recruitment."

The Hon'ble Court further held:

"Thus, it is clear that persons employed on contract cannot claim equal pay on the basis of equal pay for equal work. Faced with the situation it was submitted that all these persons were in fact claiming that their respective appointments were regular appointments by the regular process of appointment but that instead of giving regular appointment they were appointed on contract with the intention of not paying them the regular salary....."

18. Thus, it is revealed through above discussions that the present contract labours cannot claim the same rate of pay/wages as being paid to the regular workers of the BPCL. Itself in view of the situation discussed in the above decisions.

19. Now one question may come to the help of the contract labours as to ascertain whether the agreed amount of wages in the memorandum of settlement was below the minimum wages prescribed in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In this regard Mr. Chakarborty the authorized representative on behalf of the contract labours or workmen federation submitted that the contract labours have no grievance that they are not even getting the minimum wages as prescribed in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 from time to time. If that is so, the present 96 contract labours have got no claim surviving since they cannot claim equal pay as being paid to the contract labours by the contractor under the IOCI since it was being done by virtue of a separate memorandum of settlement entered into between the contractors of IOCI and then workmen. The terms of the said settlement cannot be claimed by the contract labours of the contractor firms engaged by the BPCI nor these contract labours can claim equal pay for equal work in comparison with the regular employees of the BPCI as already decided.

20. So, in the present reference no surviving claim is there to favour the contract labours in view of all the

discussion made above and the act of the management of 9 contractor firms in not revising the rate of wages and other benefits of the present 96 contract labours at par with their counterpart in the IOCI on regular employees of BPCI cannot be stated to be unjustified since the said claim of the contract labours were in respect of equation with the wages of the contract labours of IOCL installation or that of the regular employees of the BPCL. In the present reference, the management of BPCL has no role to play since it was not a party to the memorandum of settlement in between the contractors of BPCL and their workmen as discussed earlier.

21. Thus, since no claim is surviving in the present reference to favour the contract labours. They are not entitled to any relief as stated in the reference.

An Award is passed accordingly.

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer  
Dated, Kolkata,  
The 8th November, 2011

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 280.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ हैदराबाद के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 252/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-12011/13/2000-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

S.O. 280.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 252/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of Hyderabad and their workmen, received by the Central Government of 26-12-2011.

[No. L-12011/13/2000-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/252/2000 Date: 12-12-2011

Party No. 1(a): The Managing Director,  
State Bank of Hyderabad, IRD Head  
Office, Gunfoundary, Hyderabad (A.P.)  
(b): The Regional Manager,  
State Bank of Hyderabad, Region-I,  
Nanded, Distt. Nanded (M.S.)

#### Versus

Party No. 2 : The President/Secretary,  
Shram Soshan Virodhi Kamgar  
Sanghatan, Gautam Nagar, Opp: Bus  
Depot. Latur-413 531 (M.S.)

#### ADDITIONAL AWARD

(Dated: 12th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the Industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of State Bank of India and Shri, for adjudication as per letter No.L-12011/13/2000-IR (B-I) dated 10-8-2000, with the following schedule :—

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of management of (1) Managing Director, State Bank of Hyderabad, H.O. Hyderabad, (AP) and (2) Regional Manager, State Bank of Hyderabad, H.O. Nanded (MS) in not regularizing the services of enlisted 10 employees timely as per provisions of Bank and terminating the services of 4 employees out of 10 employees without notice was legal and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to and from what date?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the union "Shram Soshan Virodhi Kamgar Sanghatan", ("the union" in short) filed the statement of claim and the management of the State Bank of Hyderabad ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workmen as projected by the union in the statement of claim is that the ten workmen are its members and it was raising various demands on behalf of the workmen before the Party No.1 and the party no. 1 without looking into the demands, illegally terminated the services of four workmen without giving one month's notice or one month's salary in lieu of the notice or retrenchment compensation, in contravention of the provisions of section 25-F of the Act and at the time of terminating the services of the four workmen, namely, Balaji Patil, Raosaheb Gangawane, Ashok and Angad Kamble, no written order of termination was given and their services were terminated orally on 17-03-1999 and the names of Raosahab Gangawane, Ashok Suryavanshi and Angad Kamble were removed from the muster roll and such removal of names from the muster roll amounts to retrenchment and seven days prior to the termination of the services of the workmen, the party no. 1 did not display any seniority list in the notice board and thereby, contravened Rule 77 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 ("the Rules" in short) and after retrenchment of the workmen, party no.1 employed other persons.

namely, Birandar, Sindhe and Baghmare etc. but did not issue notice under Section 25-H of the Act to the said workmen for their re-engagement, though doing so was mandatory as per rule 78 of the Rules.

The further case of the union is that workman. Maniyar Farooque Khwaja Miya has been working as sweeper-cum-water boy-cum-lunch attender in Nilanga Branch from 7-7-1982, workman Maniyar Rafeeqe Khwaja Miya has been working as water boy in Nilanga Branch from 8-3-1985, workman Kotawal Akhtar Babu has been working as sepo-cum-water boy-cum-sweeper at Jhari Branch from 5-2-1985, workman, Patil Balaji Kisan was working as sweeper in Jhari Branch from 1007-1995, workman, Gaikwad Parmeswar Maroti has been working as sepo-cum-sweeper-cum-water boy in Latur Main Branch from 5-4-1990, workman, Kasbe Ashok Sonba has been working as sweeper-cum-water boy in Latur Main Branch from 11-10-1996, workman, Sheikh Habib Haidersab has been working as sweeper in Latur Main Branch from 1997 and workmen, Kamble Angad Rajaram, Surwase Ashok Sudam and Gangawane Raosaheb Bhimrao were working as sweepers in Latur Main Branch from 1997, 23-5-1998 and 4-5-1997 respectively and though the workman have been working continuously from the date of their appointment, they have not been made permanent and have not been provided with the facilities of permanent employees and party no. 1 adopted unfair labour practice and the workmen had been entrusted with the responsibilities of three posts and as such, the workmen use to work for eight hours but party no.1 does not pay them wages for working for eight hours as per the rate of wages fixed by the Government or as per the scale of pay prescribed for the employees working for eight hours.

The union has prayed for the reinstatement of the four workmen, Balaji Patil, Raosaheb Gangawane, Surwase Ashok and Angad Kamble with continuity in service and full back wages and to make the rest six workmen permanent and to pay them the pay and all other facilities of permanent workmen.

3. The management of the Bank, in their written statement have pleaded inter-alia that according to the 5th Bi-partite Settlement, the permanent subordinate employees are classified into six categories, depending upon the numbers of hours they worked in a week and the employees working upto 3 hours and more than 3 hours but less than 6 hours in a week are given consolidated wages and the permanent employees, who have been working for more than six hours in a week are generally given as per the scale of wages as wages, as prescribed under the Bi-partite Settlement and a policy was laid down in circular letter no. 98-99/42 dated 23-05-1998 to consider the absorption/conversion of few "Permanent part time employees" on the scale wages in messengerial cadre, for full time scale wage through an interviewed, subject to full filling of certain conditions/qualification by the eligible

candidates and the policy was subject to availability of the work for the required hours at particular centre and availability of the vacancy and instructions issued vide circular letter no. 98-99/19 dated 17-04-1998 were made applicable to the part time employees working on consolidated wages, whose appointment were duly approved by the controlling authority and wages for the sub-ordinate staff working as a "sweeper" or working with multiple designation is governed by the policy laid down under circular no. 98-99/20 dated 17-4-1998 and wages of sub-ordinate staff working as "scavengers" is governed by the circular no. BER/98-99/38 dated 07-09-1998 and the Government of India took a policy decision and directed Banks not to engage any person as daily wagger/casual labour on temporary basis etc., so the Bank has issued instructions prohibiting the temporary appointment and after such ban, appointment came to be stopped.

The further case of the management of the Bank is that the six workmen have already been made permanent in the banks services as such, no case now exist and the other four workmen were daily wagers and none of them had completed continuous services for 240 days in the relevant period of 12 months and their services were utilized earlier as and when work existed.

It is further pleaded by the management of the Bank that the reference itself is redundant contradictory, infructuous, besides being an illegal and impermissible one under the law and facts of the case and there is no provision under the law or rules under which, the Bank was or is under any obligation to give a permanent job to a daily wagger and the four persons, who were disengaged had worked for less than 100 days and they were employed due to the exigency of service, as a daily wagger and not even temporarily and there was no contractual or legal obligation on the bank to provide them permanent services and on the date of raising of the alleged industrial dispute before the conciliation officer, all the six employees were already made permanent and workman, Maniyar Farooque Khwaja Miya was given the permanent part time employment on 1/3rd scale vide letter dated 04-09-1998 with retrospective effect from 14-07-1998 and is being given the wages as per the regular wage scale, workman, Maniyar Farroque Khawaja has been working as a permanent part time employee, designated as a water boy, workman, Kotwal Akhtar Babne was appointed as a permanent part time employee w.e.f. 24-12-1996 and he was made full time permanent employee on 19-12-2000, workman, Gaikwad Parmeshwar Maroti has been working as a permanent full time employee of the bank as a peon-cum-sweeper-cum-water boy-cum-lunch room attendant w.e.f. 01-11-1999, workman, Kasbe Ashok Sonba has been working as a permanent part time sweeper on consolidated wages at Main officer extension counter, Latur for less than 6 hours in week from 1-7-1997 and workman, Sheikh Habib is working as a scavenger and a permanent part time employer of the Bank and the workmen have been

working for the number of hours according to their appointment in the pay scale of consolidated wages and as regard, the designation of the workmen is concerned, it is the practice of the Bank to appoint any of the workmen with multiple designations, but the same does not mean that the workmen are working for more number of hours and the workmen have not been working for longer time than their appointments require and wages are being paid to them as per the Bi-partite settlements and the circulars amended from time to time and the minimum wages Act is not applicable to the workmen and there was no violation of any legal provisions and adoption of any unfair labour practice as alleged and the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that the reference was adjudicated on merit and award was passed on 03-10-2007 holding that, "In the result in opinion the petitioners failed to prove that they are entitled for the notice and retrenchment compensation and the management has committed breach of Section 25-F. Hence, the reference is answered in negative in respect of the above four removed workmen and there remained no dispute about the six workmen who are made permanent."

5. The workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe challenged the award dated 03-10-2007, before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Bench at Aurangabad in writ petition no. 428/2010. The Hon'ble High Court by order dated 06-06-2011 disposed of the writ and was pleased to pass the following orders:—

"10. In the result, I direct the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur to decide the matter incidental to the regularization in respect of the petitioner after giving an opportunity to the petitioner and the respondents. The parties shall appear before the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur on 05-07-2011. The Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur shall decide the matter within the period of six (6) months from the date of appearance of the parties.

11. Rule is accordingly made absolute with aforesaid directions."

6. In view of the direction of the Hon'ble High Court, both the parties appeared before this Tribunal on 05-07-2011. The workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe examined himself as a witness in support of his case and also produced documents, which were marked as Exts. W-I to W-XVI. The management of the Bank did not adduce any evidence.

7. In his evidence, the workman has stated that though accordingly to his appointment letter, he was to work for more than three hours but less than six hours per week, right from day one of his service, he has been working for more than eight hours per day and his services were utilized by the Bank in various work including works of peon, recovery of loan, seizure of tractors and taking remittance of cash etc. and as such, he is entitled for the benefits as applicable to a permanent employees of the

Bank or full scale wages as per the 5th Bi-partite Settlement as his working hours are more than 48 hours a week and arrears of difference in wages from the date of his appointment.

In his cross-examination, the workman has admitted that according to Ext. W-XVI, his appointment letter, he has to work as a sweeper-cum-water boy on consolidated wages of Rs. 390 per month and the working hours should be more than 3 hours but less than six hours per week and the bank had not given any written order directing him to work for eight hours per day.

8. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was appointed as a sweeper-cum-water boy on consolidated wages of Rs. 390 per month w.e.f. 01-07-1997 and according to the appointment order his working hours are to be more than 3 hours but less than six hours per week, but from the very first date of his appointment, the workman has been working for more than eight hours and the Bank is utilizing his services different works including recovery of loan, seizure of tractors, for cash remittance, as peon etc. and such facts been clearly established by the oral evidence of the workman coupled with the documentary evidence produced by him and as such, the workman is entitled to the benefits as applicable to a permanent employee of the bank or full scale wages as applicable as per 5th Bi-partite Settlement.

9. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the bank that as the parties had completed their pleadings and also led their evidence and after considering the pleadings and the evidence, the Tribunal had passed an award holding that as the six workmen have already been made permanent, there exists no dispute, the workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe should not have been given any chance to lead fresh evidence and the matter should have been decided on the basis of the evidence already on record. It was further submitted by the learned advocate for the Bank that during his cross-examination, the workman has admitted that his working hours as per his appointment letter were more than three hours but less than six hours per week and thus, he being the permanent employee of the Bank on consolidated wages working for more than three hours but less than six hours per week and as such, his claim to make him full time or enhance his wages is liable to be rejected and the evidence of the workman without any pleadings cannot be taken into consideration while adjudicating the issue and the evidence adduced by the Bank earlier clearly proves that the workman had not worked for eight hours per day and the workman has also not been able to prove that he has worked for eight hours per day and the alleged documents filed on record are either manufactured or irrelevant as can be seen from the cross-examination of the workman and though not admitting, but assuming that he has worked on his own volition and own choice in excess of hours of work as per the appointment letter, no right can be accrued in his favour and therefore, he is not entitled to claim

enhanced wages or arrears of wages or full time scale wages and therefore, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

10. So far the objections raised by the learned advocate for the Bank regarding the workman should not have been given any scope to adduce evidence and the fresh evidence adduced by the workman cannot be taken into consideration are concerned, I find no force in the same, as because, the Hon'ble High Court in their order have categorically directed to decide the matter after giving opportunity to the petitioner and respondents and there was already pleading in the statement of claim of utilizing the services of the workman by the Bank for more than eight hours per day and as the evidence adduced by the workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe is in elaboration of such pleadings and not in absence of such pleadings in the statement of claim, the same can be taken into consideration.

11. Perused the pleadings of the parties, the evidence, both oral and documentary adduced by the parties, including the evidence adduced by the workman recently. Taking into consideration the evidence on record and the submissions made by the learned advocates for the parties, it is found that the workman has failed to prove that he has worked for eight hours or more on every day. The documents filed by the workman show that occasionally he had been engaged by the Bank in performing the work of a peon and for such engagement, the workman had demanded the allowances and T.A., for which he was entitled. It is also found that for such engagement, no written order was given by the Bank to the workman. It appears from the materials on record that the workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe worked for extra time on some occasions on his own volition and own choice and he is entitled to get any allowance or T.A. if the Rules of the Bank permit such payments, but the same cannot be said to be incidental to his regularization. There is no dispute regarding payment of consolidated wages to the workman, as per the terms of his appointment letter. The occasional working of the workman for more than the hours as mentioned in his appointment letter does not make the workman entitle to claim full into time scale wages or enhanced wages or arrears of wages. The workman also knows the same very well and therefore he had claim allowances and T.A. for working occasionally for more hours than the hours as per his appointment letter. From the materials on record and the discussions made above, it is found that the workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe is not entitled to any benefit incidental to his regularization. Hence, it is ordered:—

#### ADDITIONAL AWARD

The workman, Ashok Sonba Kasbe is not entitled to any benefit incidental to his regularization.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 281.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्योजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में

निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 114/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/34/94-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

S.O. 281.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 114/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court- Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workman, received by the Central Government of 26-12-2011.

[No. L-41012/34/94-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/114/95

Presiding Officer : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain,  
52, Jay Gayatri Nagar Society,  
VIP Road, Baroda, Gujarat

..... Workman

Versus

Divisional Manager,  
Central Railway, Bhopal

.... Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 5th day of December, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-41012/34/94-IR(B-1) dated 15-6-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Bhopal in terminating the services of Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain w.e.f. 1-9-87 is justified or not? If not, for what relief, the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the workman in short is that he was appointed as a Pointman on 1-10-83 against vacant post and was abruptly terminated w.e.f. 1-9-87 ignoring the provision of laws and rules. He was terminated without any chargesheet or without giving any opportunity to defend himself. He was not paid any retrenchment compensation under the provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter-alia, is that the workman has worked in the Railway as “Casual Labour” in broken period on the

basis of casual service card No. 260964. After verification, his card was found fake and he was terminated w.e.f. 1-9-87 on the basis of misconduct. Admittedly the management had not issued any chargesheet nor conducted any departmental enquiry. On these grounds, it is submitted that the reference is fit to be dismissed.

4. On the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are for adjudication—

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the services of the workman Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain w.e.f. 1-9-87 is justified?

II. To what relief, the workman is entitled?

#### 5. Issue No. I

It is an admitted fact that the workman was in the service of the management and he was terminated from there. It is also an admitted fact that no departmental proceeding was initiated nor any showcause was given before terminating from service. It is also admitted that no compensation was paid in accordance with the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947.

6. The management contended that his casual service card was fake and therefore he was terminated on the ground of misconduct. The management has not adduced any evidence to prove that his service card was fake and the workman had committed any misconduct.

7. On the other hand, the workman has adduced evidence in the case. He has supported his case. He has stated that he was engaged by the management on 1-10-1983 and was terminated in the year 1987. He was admittedly not paid any compensation as required under Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. He had completed 240 days during the period of twelve months preceeding the date of reference.

8. In support of his oral evidence, the workman has filed documentary evidencce. The management has failed to file original documents inspite of direction on 30-11-1986. The workman has filed certificates of Station Superintendent and Traffic Inspectors which are paper nos. 3/6, 11/3, 11/4 and 11/12 to show that he worked as a substitute pointman. There is no denial of the management that he had not worked in the relevant period. He has filed photocopy of casual labour service card bearing no. 260964. This also shows that he was engaged from 1-10-1983. In support of the Service Card, he has filed Certificate of the Traffic Inspector which is Paper No. 11/11. The said certificate shows that Service Casual Card No. 260964 was issued in the name of the workman. He has also filed a letter including a list of casual labourers of the Asstt. Personnel Officer dated 22-2-1988 which is Paper Nos. 11/19 to 11/21. This letter shows that a list of casual labours was prepared after the verification of service card and there was sanction of the General Manager. The name of the workman Sanjay Kumar is in the said list. This shows that the workman was working on the basis of Service

Casual card which appears to have been verified and he was terminated after violation of the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. This issue is, thus, decided in favour of the workman and against the management.

#### 9. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that the termination of the workman appears to be illegal and against the provision of the Act 1947. The management is directed to reinstate the workman with full back wages. Accordingly the reference is decided.

10. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

11. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MODH. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 282.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 39/97) को प्रकाशित करती है जो, केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ फा. सं. एल-12012/187/95-आई आर(बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

**S.O. 282.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Corrigendum in Award dated 29-12-2010 (Ref. No.39/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank India and their workman, received by the Central Government of 26-12-2011.

[F.No.L-12012/187/95-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, DHANBAD

Ref. No. 39/97

Dated: 15-12-2011

#### CORRIGENDUM

In the Award dated 29-12-2010 in Reference No. 39 of 1997 (State Bank of India, Patna Vs. Raju Kumar) in the last two lines in para 8, the date of termination from service has been mentioned as 1-1-94 and his reinstatement in service has been mentioned as 1-1-94 and in the seventh line in para 10 the date of termination has been mentioned as 1-6-74.

In all those places the dates should be read as 1-6-94 in the above Award.

H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 283.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पूर्व कोस्ट रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-41011/96/2009-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

S.O. 283.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.22/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of East Coast Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 26-12-2011.

[F. No. L-41011/96/2009-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT,  
BHUBANESWAR**

**PRESENT:**

Shri J. Srivastava,  
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour  
Court, Bhubaneswar.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 22/2011**

Date of Passing Order - 21st November, 2011

**BETWEEN:**

1. The General Manager,  
East Coast Railway, 1st Floor,  
ECORLY SADAN, G.M. Building, OMFED Chowk,  
Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
2. The Chief Commercial Manager,  
East Coast Railway, 1st Floor, ECORLY SADAN,  
G.M. Building, OMFED Chowk,  
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

..... 1st Party-Managements.

**AND**

Their workmen represented through  
the General Secretary, ECRSC, Rly. Qrs.  
No. C/31- F. Rail Vihar, Chandrasekharpur,  
Bhubaneswar (Orissa) - 23

...2nd Party-Union.

**APPEARANCES:**

None

For the 1st Party-  
Management No.1 & 2.

None

For the 2nd Party-  
Union**ORDER**

An industrial dispute referred by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide their letter No. L-41011/96/2009 - IR (B-1), dated 25-3-2011 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was received in this Tribunal/Court on 4-4-2011.

2. The dispute referred to runs in the following words.

"Whether the change of working hours from 8.00 AM to 2.00 PM with rest to 8.00 AM to 3.00 PM without rest, made by the management of East Coast Railway Bhubaneswar as per their order dated 12-1-2009 in respect of workmen working at Passengers Railway System Counters in East Coast Railway, Bhubaneswar, is legal and justified? To what relief the Union/Workmen are entitled?"

3. The Government while referring the dispute has directed the parties raising the dispute to file a statement of claim with relevant documents, list of reliance and witnesses with the Tribunal within fifteen days of the receipt of the order of reference. But to a great dismay the 2nd Party-Union has neither filed any statement of claim nor appeared in the Tribunal despite sending notices to it through ordinary as well as registered post and giving several dates. Hence it is presumed that the 2nd party-Union is not interested in prosecuting its case and there is really no dispute in between the East Coast Railway and the 2nd Party-Union viz. ECRSC. There is no use in keeping the case pending for long. As such the reference is liable to be returned to the Government for necessary action at its end.

4. The reference is consequently returned to the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour for necessary action at its end.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 284.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 44/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/301/1993-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

**S.O. 284.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 44/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2011.

[No. L-20012/301/1993-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

**Reference No. 44 of 2000**

**PARTIES :** Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. S. N. Goswami,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers: Mr. S. N. Sinha,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 30th Nov., 2011

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/301/1993-IR (C-I), dated the 1st March, 2000.

#### SCHEDULE

“ KYA SHRI LAXMAN SETH SUPUTRA SHRI KEWAL SETH (KARMKAR B.C.C.L. BHOWRA COLLIERY) KI MANG KI UNHEY B.C.C.L. MEIN UNKEY PITA KI BIMARI KEY ADHAR PAR NIYUKTI DEE JAYE UCHHIT EVAM NAYA SANGAT HAIN ? YADI HAN TO ISS SAMVANDH MEY KYA NIRDESH AVASHYAK HAIN ? ”

2. The case of sponsoring Union is that deceased workman Kewal Sheth was a permanent employee of Bhowra (North) U/G. Mine (Colliery). He was initially employed as Timber Mazdoor w.e.f. 2-9-1963. He was given the job to perform as pump Operator in the Colliery having I. D. Card No. 104175 and C.M.P.F. A/C. No. C/337490. He had been continuously performing his duty as assigned,

maintaining his service record unblemish. In course of his employment, he contacted occupational incurable disease chronic patient of Hypertension suffering from heart disease (L.V.H.) since 1986, underwent treatment at Central Hospital, lost his vision in both the eyes, and his both legs paralysed. On his reference to the Medical Board following his treatment at the Company's Hospital at Jealgora Hospital and Central Hospital, Dhanbad, he was found 'UNFIT' for duty and the Medical Officer, Central Hospital, Dhanbad, declared him medically unfit for duty on 13-7-1991. He had permanently become disabled since 1990 for the aforesaid disease resulting in loss of his employment, and as he was the only earning member of his family, so he submitted several representation to the Management for employment of his dependant in the interest of the family as per the provision under Clause 9.4.3 of N.C.W.A. IV. The workman died at 58 years of his age during the pendency of the Industrial Dispute No. 1/(130)/92 E-5 for conciliation since 17-5-1992. His widow Smt. Parbati Devi has sponsored her second son Amarnath Seth 22 years old, fit and suitable for employment in place of the deceased employee in the colliery for which Family settlement and No objection have been filed in behalf of other dependants of the deceased employee.

3. The further pleading of the Union in the rejoinder with specific denials is that admittedly the date of birth (DOB) of the workman as 2-9-1942 was subsequently recorded in his C.M.P.F. No. C/337498 and I.D. Card No. 184175 as contested with his DOB as 1-7-1932. Factually, he died on 16-6-1995 in course of his employment, and earlier he was medically declared unfit. Declaring the workman "FIT" for his original job as pump Operator in U.G. Mines of Bhowra (N) Colliery in face of his loss of vision and heart disease since 1988 does not arise. The alleged latter of his superannuation is prior to actual date of his attaining 60 years.

3. Whereas contra pleaded case of the Management with categorical denial is that Sri Kewal Seth S/o Late Deonandan Seth, I.D. Card No. 184175, Form B. No. 1035, C.M.P.F. No. C/337498 was an employee of Bhowra (North) Colliery. His date of birth was 1-7-1932, so he on attaining his age of 60 years retired from his service of B.C.C.L. w.e.f. 1-7-1992 as per Letter No. PS/92/(N)/U.G. Mines/Retirement/138 dtd. 30/6-2-1992 apparent from Sri N.N. Mishra, the then General Manager (P), Koyla Bhawan's Letter No. 605 dtd. 31-8-1992.

On his twice reference to the Medical Board at Jealgora Central Hospital and the Apex Medical Board, Koyla Nagar Hospital for his disability examination on 19-12-1991 and for re-examination sympathetic consideration as per his application for it respectively Sri Kewal on his medical examination was medically declared 'FIT' for his original duty as also found by the Project Officer, Bhowra (N) as per his letter dt. 21/25-5-1994. Since he duly retired from his service so question of employment



for his son Lakshman Seth u/r 9-4-2 of the N.C.W.A. does not arise. According the demand of the union for aforesaid employment is quite unjustified.

4. The Management in its rejoinder pleaded that in response to the letter dt. 4-3-1992 of the Medical Officer, Central Hospital as produced by Sri Kewal Seth in support of his claim and as referred by Dy. C.M.O., Bhowra Area, through letter no. 2/9-9-1992, Dr. A. Bhattacharya, Medical Supdt. as per his letter dt. 11-9-1992 stated that no such letter was issued from their end. Sri Kewal Seth was admitted in Jealgora Central Hospital from 16-1-1989 to 10-3-1989, but there was no paper to show the declaration of his unfitness from his duty on 13-7-1991 as well as his becoming disability from disease of permanent nature. Nor the Management has any record about his death prior to his retirement.

#### FINDING WITH REASONING

5. In this case, W.W.I Smt. Parbati Devi, W/o Late Kewal Seth (Workman) in behalf of the applicant has been examined but despit ample opportunity to the Management for M.W., not a single witness on its behalf produce hence the closure of the evidence of the Management resulted in hearing on argument.

6. According to the oral evidence of WWI Parbati Devi W/o Late Kewal Seth (the deceased workman), her husband Kewal Seth, a Pump Operator at Bhowra North Colliery was under treatment (for T.B. & Cancer both facts unpleaded) at Jealgora Hospital and at Central Hospital 1989 respectively and after his death in 1995 when she submitted her application to the Management for employment of her son Amarnath Seth (whereas the reference relates to Sri Laxman Seth S/o Sri Kewal Seth), but the Management refused to provide any employment, hence she alleged her claim as justified. Out of all copies (photos) of medical paper of her husband marked as Ext. W-1 series, I find that Ext. W-1, 1/1 and 1/6 are the three Discharge Slip/Certificates issued firstly by Jealgora Central Hospital and rest too by the Central Hospital, Dhanbad for the treatment of Haemorrhoidctory, L.V.H & Hypertension of Kewal Seth during the period from 16-1-1989 to 10-3-1989, 24-1-1992 to 1-2-1992 and 18-5-1992 to 3-6-1992 with cutting over the date 30-5-1992 respectively. Ext. W-1/2 to 5 and 1/7 are his out door Tickets issued in 1991-92. But Ext. W-1/8 and 1/9 are the 'To whom it may concern' certificates dt. 4-3-1992 and 13-7-1991 (digit 2 over written over latter 1 of the year 1991) already issued by the Medical Officer, Central Hospital, Dhanbad in favour of Kewal Seth which certify his sickness from 16-1-1990 and his quite unfitness for his duty in addition to his being as a heart patient, lost visions of two eyes and both legs idle. She (WWI) has denied in her cross examination that her husband was medically declared Fit by Jealgora Hospital and by the Apex Medical Board held in June 1992, and that he died after superannuation.

7. Mr. S. N. Goswami, the Ld. Advocate for the union has argued that since the concerned workman being declared unfit by Apex Medical Board on 13-7-1991 and his duly stopped since 1989, so on violation of the provisions 9-4-3 of N.C.W.A.-IV for employment in his place, he raised the Industrial Dispute through the union on 17-5-1992 during his life time, but he died on 16-6-1995 during the pendency of it.

8. On perusal and consideration of the materials as produced in behalf of the union concerned, I find that the claim of the applicant concerned for employment in place of Late Kewal Seth being based on the two certificates by the Medical Officer concerned for his unfitness is not at all sustainable in lack of making out any case and proof.

Hence the demand of Sri Laxman Seth (now unsubstituted Amarnath Seth) S/o Sri (Late) Kewal Seth, the workman, B.C.C.L., Bhowra Colliery for his employment in place of his ailing father is quite improper and unjustified. Therefore there is no need for any necessary direction in this regard.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 285.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 75/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/18/2000-आईआर (सी-1)]  
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

S.O. 285.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.75/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. CCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2011.

[No. L-20012/18/2000-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT DHANBAD

Present : Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

**Reference No. 75 of 2000**

**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of  
Giridih Colliery M/s. CCL and their workmen.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. S. N. Goswami,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers: Mr. D. K. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 12th Dec., 2011

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/18/2000-IR (C-I), dated the 24th July, 2000.

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of Giridih Colliery of M/s. CCL in not regularising Shri Haidar Ali in time rated job as E.P. Fitter is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the workman Haidar Ali as sponsored by the Union is concerned is that he has been appointed by the Management of M/s. CCL on 26-3-1991, and posted in Giridih Colliery Area as Wagon Loader/Soft Coke Manufacturers, Group-III piece rated worker on Basic wage @ Rs. 40.79 now revised at Rs. 68.91 pending with admissible rate of SPRA and usual allowances under NCWA-IV and NCWA-V respectively. The Service condition of the workman are governed by the Central Wage Board for Coal Industry, 1976 NCWA-IV & V and regulated by the Certified Standing Order of the C.C.L. As piece rated jobs of Manual Loading of Coal in Rly. Wagons in Giridih Colliery has long age been replaced by Mechanical Loading, the job of Soft Coke Manufacturing has also been abolished by the Management for financial consideration. Some group VA Piece rated worker only in one under ground Mine 26 No. Incline have been engaged by the Management. But the requirements of Time rated workmen of different skill as their exigency increased have also substantially increased for the last more than 10 years. The workmen was firstly posted in Coke Oven Plant from 10-4-1991 to do T/R jobs, later on in Excavation Section of the Open Cast Project Mine to the Technical job since 30-9-1991 by virtue of which he got experience and efficiency in operation of heavy earth moving machinery etc. under skilled and highly skilled E.P. Fitter as their helpers for nine years. Yet his designation is maintained as Group-III P/R worker in the records. Since he had completed two years service from 30-9-1991 to 31-12-1993 in the aforesaid Technical job of

E.P. Fitter, he represented for regularisation in service as T/R E.P. Fitter, Group D the lowest initial Grade-III scale of Rs. 7462-2, 96-115, 92 under NCWA-7 with immediate effect.

3. Further case of the sponsoring Union is that as per the assurance of the Management to do needful provided the workman completes the formal probationary period of six months officially in the job of T/R as E.P. Fitter, he was appointed by the Management for the job of repair and maintenance of Russian Shovel and P.C. 300 Shovel as per the appointment letter No. 22 dt. 3-1-1994. The Certified Standing Order of the C.C.L. provides for confirmation on the said post, in case no reversion of a permanent workman employed as a probationer in a new post is to his old post permanent post within six months or latest by another three months, the employee shall be deemed confirmed on the said post backed out its assurance and refused to regularise his service conditions as demand. At last the industrial dispute raised before the ALC (C) Dhanbad, but due to the adamant attitude of the Management resulted in failure of its conciliation, hence the reference for adjudication. Though his other colleagues of Excavation cadre have got benefits with the cadre scheme, the workman has been unfairly debarred from it only for his not belonging to the Excavation Cadre, and his cadre to have been determined as P/R worker cadre. So the action of the management in not regularisation as claimed is illegal and unjustified.

4. Irrespective of repetition, the rejoinder in behalf of the workman is that placement of any permanent worker in a particular post is effected under the guidelines of Sec. 3.6 of the Certified Standing Orders of the C.C.L. The Management used to exploit the skill and energy of the R/R workers working in other cadre of skilled job of Higher Scales continuously for many years without their regularisation therein on pretext of non-availability of sanctioned post without its review of manpower etc. After passing W.P. Exam. (Electrical) for Class IV in 1998 as per his Licence No. LB/5456 dt. 24-11-98 issued by the Licencing Board of West Bengal (Elec) he was also engaged to do the job of E.P. Fitter (Elec) as per the Office Order No. SOM/OCP/GRD/2001/853 dt. 1-9-2001 thus the change of his shift duty by the Management is self explanatory. Therefore, the workman is entitled to regularisation as E.P. Fitter Cadre Grade ‘D’ (Excavation), of which he is still be deprived of its ancillary benefits as well.

5. Whereas the challengful case of the Management with specific denials to the allegations of the workmen is that there was no sanctioned post of E.P. Fitter/helper available as per Man Power Budget 1998-99, and placement of a workman in a particular post is done by the Departmental Promotion Committee duly constituted by the Competent Authority by giving fair, reasonable and equal opportunity to all eligible conditions. Workmen Haidar Ali has not been engaged as E.P. Fitter, continuously on regular basis except

temporarily. So his demand for regularisation in the post of E.P. Fitter, is neither legal nor justified.

Categorically denying the allegations of the Union, rejoinder has pleaded that there is no sanctioned post available in Time Rated Job. His designation as Group III piece rated worker is legal and justified. The workman is being paid as per his designation and work performed by him. He was never appointed as a Probationer E.P. Fitter nor he continuously worked accordingly. The Union raised an illegal Industrial Dispute.

#### FINDING WITH REASONING

6. In this case, WW-1 Haider Ali, the workman himself for his Union and MW-1 Girish Chandra, the Manager Personnel, for the management have been examined.

According to the statement of WW-1 Haider Ali, the workman himself, previously he was posted at Coke Plant, Giridih, but he has been working as Fitter as per authorisation (dt. 3-1-1994 issued by the Management marked as Ext.1), and thereafter the Management as per its office order dt. 1-9-2001 (Ext.W-2) changed his duty, though the post of Fitter comes under Cat. III Gr. 'D', yet the Management issued to pay his wages as piece Rated Mazdoor, so he claims for regularisation as E.P. Fitter in Grade III. But the workman (W.W.1) has admitted his appointment as Piece rated worker so his status as General Mazdoor and drawing his wages under Group III, but he has not any certificate of Mechanical Fitter or of Automobile Electrical Fitter.

7. Whereas M.W.1 Girish Chandra, Manager (Personnel), Giridih Colliery has stated that the job of E.P. Fitter which is time rated in regularised only by the Departmental Promotion Committee (D.P.C.) constituted on the budget of manpower only against the sanctioned post; in case of not providing a job to the piece rated worker the Management alternatively but purely temporarily engages him in another job paying him full back wages know as minimum guaranteed wages. To him (M.W.1), workman Haider Ali, a Piece Rated worker, was temporarily deployed in Time rated job alternatively, but his alternatively engagement of such work in any work does not entitle him to regularisation in that job he performed. The Superintendent of Mines (as from the Ext.1) is not competent authority to appoint any body else or to convert a Piece rated worker into a time-rated one without prior approval of the Director of Personnel.

8. Sri S. N. Goswami, the Ld. Advocate for the union concerned submits that as per proved authorisation (Ext.W-1) the workman working as E.P. Fitter since 3-1-1994 is entitled to regularisation accordingly. In quick response to it, Mr. D.K. Verma the Ld. Counsel for the Management has contended that the workman who is admitted not in possession of any requisite certificate of minimum qualification, was neither selected nor deputed

by the Management for the sanctioned post of E.P. Fitter, so his claim is unjustified.

9. On consideration and perusal of the materials on the case record, I found that the workman as Piece Rated Mazdoor was temporarily authorised only to lean repair and maintenance of Russian Shovel and P.C. 300 Shovel as per the authorisation dt. 3-1-1994 of the Superintendent of the Mines concerned (Ext.-W1) who is not a competent authority to appoint any body without prior approval of the competent authority for it whereas the post of E.P. Fitter in category III Grade-D pay scale is filled up only through the D.P.C. on the basis of the man power budget for the sanction post. Therefore, the action of the Management of Giridih Colliery of M/s. C.C.L. in not regularising Sri Haider Ali in Time rated job as E.P. Fitter is held legally justified. Hence, the workman is not at all entitled to any relief whatsoever.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 286.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 51/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/457/2000-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 26th December, 2011

S.O. 286.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 51/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2011.

[No. L-20012/457/2000-IR (C-1)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 51 of 2001

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workmen : None  
 On behalf of the employers: Mr. U. N. Lal,  
 Advocate.  
 State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, dated the 8th December, 2011

**AWARD**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/457/2000-IR (C-I), dated the 19th February, 2001.

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the demand of the RCMS from the management of M/s. BCCL for regularising the services of the workman Sri Kamta Prasad, Drillman as Dumper Operator, Kuya Colliery of Bastacolla Area and making him the payment of difference of pay of Drillman and Dumper Operator is justified and legal? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled and from what date?”

2. The case of the workman as sponsored by the Union RCMS is that workman Kamta Prasad had been working as Drillman at Kuya Colliery under Bastacolla Area. He had H.M.V. Licence to drive the heavy vehicle, so he served as Dumper Operator from 1984 to February, 1986 as engaged by the Management in exigency, and accordingly but permanently served from 16-3-1986. When vacancy arose, the Management neither paid him the difference of the wages nor regularised him as Dumper Operator, though he has been serving accordingly since then. The Management also issued him an authorisation letter No. 393 dated 10-3-1986 on his request as Dumper Khalasi. On his repeated persuasion, the Management as per letter No. BCCL/9/6-A/91 driver/4741 dt. 26-8-1991 followed by Kuya/P/Notice/91/350 dt. 5-9-1991 directed him to appear in a Trade Test on 10-9-91 for regularisation as driver (T). The Management again assured him of regularisation within six month after the Trade Test, but it was a camouflage, as the management neither published the result of candidates successful at the Test even after 12 years nor regularised him. The Management of Bastacolla Area admitted the post of the workman as driver at the colliery as per letter No. BCCL/9/6-A/2000/1662 dt. 8-5-2000, yet refuted his working as Shift/Vehicle Incharge before the Conciliation Officer/Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), informing of missing of his file. He has been serving as Dumper Operator for the last 15 years but suppressing it, the Management violated the doctrine of equal pay for equal work. So the demand of the Union for his regularisation as dumper operator from 1986, as an Asstt. Foreman and the

Foreman from 1993 and 2000 respectively is quite legal and justified.

3. Further the Union for the workman in its rejoinder specifically denied the allegations of the Management, and pleaded that the workman was duly authorised to work as dumper operator as obvious from the record.

4. Whereas the case of the Management with categorical denials is that workman Kamta Pd. Singh is working as Drillman in Kuya Colliery. He was neither authorised to work as Dumper Operator by the competent authority, nor worked at any time, as such, so no question of his regularisation arises. The Union had earlier raised an Industrial Dispute for regularisation as Vehicle Supervisor under JBCCI/NCWA, but the Desk Officer, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour as per letter No. L-20012/137/98-IR (C-I) dt. 1-12-98 had observed—“There is no such post which can be nomenclatured as Shift Incharge or Vehicle Supervisor under the JBCCI/NCWA. This workman does not perform the duty of a Saufar-cum-driver or Asstt. Foreman Auto. Therefore, the demand of the Union is frivolous, meaningless and hypothetical.” The payment chart prepared consequent upon revision of pay shows the payable amount as zero, so no amount was required to be paid. However, if this position is otherwise, the workman may claim before the Labour Court, then further action would be taken. So the demand of the Union is not correct in any respect.

In its rejoinder, it has been pleaded for the Management that he was not authorised by the competent authority to work as Dumper Operator either in the year 1984 (as per letter dt. 5-1-2000) or in 1994 which is self contradictory. Rather as per the record and the letter No. BCCL/9/6-A/2000/1429 dt. 16-6-2000 to the ALC(C) Dhanbad, he is working as drillman.

**FINDING WITH REASONING**

5. In this reference case, WW-1 Kamta Prasad, the workman himself for the Union and MW-1 D.D. Goswami the Dy. P.M., Kuya Colliery for the management have been examined.

The Statement of Sri Kamta Prasad, the workman himself as M.W-1 is that as per the office order dt. 10-3-1986 (Ext. W-1) he was provided the job of Dumper Khalasi, as per the office order dt. 2-3-1992 (Ext. W-2) he was allowed to attend the interview for the post of Driver (Trainee) just as to appear at Trade Test with his Heavy Motor Vehicle Licence as per the office order dt. 5-9-1991 (Ext. W-3). According to him when the Management refused to allow him to operate Dumper despite his three representations (Ext. W-4 and W-5 and W-5/1 respectively) for it, he raised the Industrial dispute before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad in which the Management also submitted its reply (Ext. W-6). Admittedly he was not authorised to operate Dumper by the Management.

5. Whereas M.W.I.D.D. Goswami, as the Dy. Personnel Manager, unrebatably established that the workman was never authorised by the Management to drive Dumper nor worked so, hence his claim for different wages is unquestionable, and the Management as per its letters (dtd. 16-6-2000 and 8-5-2000 marked as Ext. M.W.1 and 2) (the letter is also Ext. W-6) respectively had submitted its reply at the Industrial Dispute before the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad, so the demand of the workman was not justified.

6. Mr. U.N. Lal, Ld. Advocate for the Management submits that present workman Sri Kamta Pd., who is admittedly a drillman, was never authorised by the Management to work a Dumper Operator, as the Dumper Operator is a cadre post, so he is not entitled to any relief.

When Mr. N.G. Arun, the Ld. Advocate for the Union concerned despite ample opportunity did not appear for argument, the award stands reserved for order.

7. On the consideration of the aforesaid materials on the case record, I find that workman Sri Kamta Prasad was factually working as Drillman as the office letter dt. 2-3-1992 (Ext. W-2) issued to him for an interview for Driver (Training), but by virtue of the colliery Agent concerned letter dt. (Ext. W-1) as his authorisation for the job of Driver Khalasi, he can not claim for his regularisation as Dumper Operator or Driver, the latter being no nomenclature, because of its cadre distinct from that of Drillman as per the N.C.W.A. VII. Therefore, it is held that the demand of the RCMS from the Management concerned for regularisation of workman, Drillman as Dumper Operator, Kuya Colliery of Bastacolla Area, and for the payment of difference in the pay of Drillman and Dumper is totally illegal and unjustified. Hence, the workman is not at all entitled to any relief.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 287.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. एवं के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 22/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/116/2002-आईआर (सीएम-II)]

डॉ. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

**S.O. 287.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.22/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Cour, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Kolarpimpri Sub Area of Western Coalfield Limited, Neeljai Sub Area of WCL and

their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-22012/116/2002-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

**Case No. CGIT/NGP/22/2003**      **Date: 13-12-2011**

**Party No.1(a):** The Sub Area Manager,  
Kolarpimpri Sub Area of WCL,  
Post: Kolar, Tah. Wani, Distt. Yavatmal

**(b):** The Sub Area Manager,  
Neeljai Sub Area of WCL, Po: Belora,  
Tah. Wani, Distt. Yavatmal.

### Versus

**Party No.2 :** Shri J. N. Pandey, General Secretary,  
Koyla Shramik Sabha (HMS), WNA  
Tilak Nagar, Wani, Post & Tah. Wani,  
Distt. Yavatmal (MS)

### AWARD

(Dated: 13th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of WCL and Shri Muthayya Rajayya, the workman for adjudication, as per letter No.L-22012/116/2002-IR (CM-II) dated 23-12-2002, with the following schedule:-

"Whether the action of the management of Wani North Area of Western Coalfields Ltd. is justified in fixing the pay of Shri Muthayya Rajayya, Tub-loader at midpoint of category-II vide order No. WCL/WNA/SAM/KPOC/PER/99/1834 dated 28/29-1-1991? If not, to what relief is the workman is entitled and from what date?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the union "Koyla Shramik Sabha (HMS), ("the union" in short) filed the statement of claim on behalf of the workman, Shri Muthayya Rajayya, ("the workman" in short) and the management of the Western Coalfields Limited ("Party No.1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as projected by the union in the statement of claim is that the workman was employed as a tub-loader in Rajpur colliery and during his employment on 10-1-1995, he met with an accident, while working underground and sustained major injury on his back and he was treated at the company's hospital and subsequently,

he was shifted to Nagpur for better treatment and he underwent an operation on 25-6-1996 and lastly, he was examined by the Apex Medical Board of party no. 1 and the said Medical Board recommended to give him light duty on surface as alternative job and thereafter, he was transferred to Kollar Pimpri of Wani North Area and during the treatment of the workman, he was paid basic wage of group-V A of National Coal Wage Agreement, which was in force at that relevant time and the workman was provided with light duty on temporary basis from January, 1996 and he was paid the initial basic of category I time rated wages, for which, he sustained a loss of Rs. 200 per day and as per NCWA III, his basic wage of group V-A should have been protected, even joining light duty on conversion on time rated job and on perusal of the wage slip of the workman, it can be found that he is designated as a Tub-loader, which comes under group V-A of NCWA-III, but he is being paid wages of lowest time rated scale of category-I and the workman made representations for his pay protection, but the Deputy Chief Personnel Manager, Wani North Area vide letter no. 3676 dated 7-11-2000 regretted to extend full pay protection - as demanded and the workman had not given his consent for accepting category-I wages and it was purely an administrative action - on the part of party no.1 and as such, it was obligatory to give the wages of group V-A and fixing the pay of the workman at mid-point of category-II is erroneous and bad in law.

Prayer has been made for a direction to party no. 1 to protect the wages of group V-A of the workman and payment of consequential benefits retrospectively.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the job of a loader is very hard, arduous and difficult, as he has to work in underground and load coal in the Tubs and the underground workers particularly loaders are exposed to many risks contrary to the time rated jobs on surface and therefore, there has been consistent demands from the loaders directly and indirectly to seek time rated jobs on the slightest pretext and even the unions have been pressing the management for providing time rated jobs for the loaders under various circumstances and in the year 1986, a circular was given by General Manager (MP & IR), Coal India to regularize the services of piece rated loaders, who had been working in time rated categories on fulfillment of certain conditions and in 1987, a policy decision was taken about the mode of fixation of wage of piece rated loaders, when converted to time rated categories and in the year 1992, as a result of strike notice served by the INTUC union, in the conciliation proceedings held before the RLC (C), Nagpur, a settlement in regard to fixation of wage of piece rated loaders converted to time rated categories was reached amongst other issues and since there were certain ambiguities in implementing the said settlement, there was prolonged discussion, after which, a bilateral agreement was reached between the highest level of the management and the union on

31-10-1995 and the said agreement was by way of modification of the settlement dated 2-11-1992 and in 2000, the Director (P) issued further guideline with regard to fixation of wage of loaders diverted to time rated categories.

The further case of the party no. 1 is that the workman, who was working as a Tub-loader at Rajur colliery was injured while on duty on 10-1-1995 and he was treated at company's hospital and so long he remained on the injury list, he was paid the group wage of a loader and he was referred to Medical Board for assessment of the extent of the injury, loss of earning capacity and fitness for his job and the Apex Medical Board held on 27-9-1995, found him medically fit for his original job without any loss of earning capacity, but when the workman was directed to join duty, he complained of still having pain and on his own request, he was again referred to the Apex Medical Board and was examined on 13-5-1996 and was found fit for surface duty for six months, where after, his case was to be reviewed and he was re-examined by the Apex Medical Board on 10-12-1996 and was recommended fit for alternative job on surface and accordingly, he was deployed in time rated job in terms of office order dated 7/10-1-1997 and he was paid wages of the category in which he deployed and subsequently he was transferred from Rajur to Kolar Pimpri OC mine, vide office order dated 21-6-97 and vide office order dated 28/29-1-1999, the workman was placed in category-II of time rate and fixed at the midpoint of the category as per the policy decision of the company and the claim of the workman for protection of wage of group VA was rightly rejected by the management, as he was permanently deployed in time rated job and not as a loader and as such, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. Besides placing reliance on documentary evidence, both the parties adduced oral evidence in support of their respective claims. The workman and one Jainarayan, the President of the union have been examined by the union as witness nos. 1 and 2 respectively. P. Subramani, a senior personnel Manager has been examined as a witness by party no.1. The oral evidence of the parties is in the same line of the respective stands taken by them.

5. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that during the period of the treatment, basic wages of group VA was being paid to the workman but from the date of providing the light duty on temporary basis, i.e. January 1996 initial basic of category-I of time rated wages was paid to the workman and thereby the workman sustained financial loss to the extent of Rs. 200 per day and not giving protection of pay to the workman is illegal, arbitrary and contrary to the principles of natural justice.

6. On the other hand, it was submitted by the learned advocate for party no.1 that as per the recommendation of the Apex Medical Board, the workman was given light surface job in the colliery dispensary and he was paid category-I wage and the same was not protested/ objected to by the workman or his union and after the receipt of the

final opinion of the medical board, he was transferred to Kolar Pimpri OC mine for surface duty and was deployed as pump khalasi in category-II meant for the post and since he was given permanent employment in time rated job, his pay was fixed at mid-point of category-II and the workman accepted his placement at the mid-point of category-II and neither the workman nor his union protested/contested this position and the dispute was raised for the first time on 12-9-1999, after a period of about 3 years and 9 months and the dispute has been raised as an afterthought and had the issue been raised at the initial stage, the employer could have thought of alternative remedy and it is now too late to make any amendment or change, when the issue stood settled for more than three years and even if the workman is designated as Tub-loader inadvertently, the same has nothing to do with the payment of wages and what is important is the work being done by him and not the designation. It was further submitted that obtaining option from the workman for alternative job on surface would have meant only an empty formality, since he was not fit for the original job as loader and his deployment on time rated job was not according to the need of the management, as it had to be given irrespective of vacancy and as the workman accepted the time rated job without any protest and have drawn wages in time rated category for more than 3 years, it can be held that he had implied consent for the same and as such, the workman is not entitled for protection of his group VA wages.

7. The undisputed facts of the case are that the workman was working as a Tub-Loader and while working as such, on 10-1-1995, he sustained injury and after examination by the Apex Medical Board, he was found not fit to work underground and was found fit for alternative job on surface and accordingly, the workman was given alternative job on surface. It is also not disputed that no application or consent was taken from the workman for providing him alternative light job on surface.

8. It is the admitted case by the parties that the settlement reached between the management and the union on 2-11-1992 and subsequently modification by settlement dated 31-10-1995 are binding on the parties regarding conversion of piece rated worker to time rated worker and fixation of their wages. According to clause 1.3 of the Settlement dated 2-11-1992, the management shall on conversion from PR to TR/MR will fully protect the group wages including SPRA wherever applicable. The basic pay so fixed in the TR/MR category/grade if exceeds the maximum of the category/grade, the balance will be treated as personnel pay to the person concern which shall be adjusted in the subsequent revision of pay/promotion. This decision shall effective from 1-1-1992.

The terms of the above settlement was modified by the terms of settlement dated 31-10-1995. According to the new terms of settlement, "all such piece rated workers who have given or may give option for time rated/monthly rated jobs or in case of their selection through internal notification for any time rated/monthly rated jobs, will be fixed in the

middle of commensurate category for which they opt in time rated only and no personal pay will be allowed w.e.f. 1-11-1995. Clause 5 of the settlement dated 31-10-1995 says that such piece rated workers who may be put in time rated/ monthly rated in future by managerial decisions i.e. without seeking option for time rated/monthly rated or without going through the selection process against internal notification for time rated/ monthly rated, will continue to get protection of piece rated wages. Such piece rated workers who come to TR as per option given by them will not get this benefit.

In this case, admittedly, the option of the workman "has not been taken for his posting as time rated worker. The posting of the workman in time rated therefore can be said to be managerial decision. So, as per clause 5 of the settlement dated 31-10-1995, the workman is entitled for protection of piece rated wages. The submissions made by the learned advocate for the management that the obtaining of option from the workman for alternative job on surface would have meant only an empty formality has no force at all. Hence, it is ordered :-

#### ORDER

The action of the management of Wani North Area of Western Coalfields Ltd. in fixing the pay of Sh. Muthayya Rajayya, Tub-loader at midpoint of category-II vide order No. WCL/WNA/SAM/KPOC/PER/99/1834 dated 28/29-1-1991 is unjustified. The workman is entitled for protection of his group VA wages from January, 1996 and he is also entitled to get all the differential of wages and other consequential benefits from January, 1996.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 288.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/259/2006-आईआर (सीएम-II)]  
डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

S.O. 288.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.6/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of WCL, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-22012/259/2006-IR (CM-II)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer



**ANNEXURE****BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING  
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/6/2007 Date: 16-12-2011

**Party No. 1 :** The Chief General Manager,  
WCL, Pench Area, PO: Parasia,  
Chhindwara (MP)

**Versus**

**Party No. 2** The General Secretary,  
Sankyukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh  
(AITUC) Central Office, Iklehra, Pench  
Kanhana Area, Chhindwara (MP)

**AWARD**

(Dated: 16th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of WCL and Shri Komal, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-22012/259/2006-IR (CM-II) dated 18-1-2007, with the following schedule:-

"Whether the action of the management of WCL in dismissing Shri Komal from services w.e.f. 29-7-2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the union "Sankyukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC)" ("the union" in short) filed the statement of claim on behalf of the workman, Shri Komal ("the workman" in short) and the management of the WCL ("Party No.1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as presented by the union in the statement of claim is that the workman was working as a dresser in Newton Ganapati Mine of WCL and on 1-4-2004 he was served with the charge sheet bearing no. 272 of 2004 and he submitted his explanation to the said charge sheet and the workman was ill and the party no.1 knew about the same and when the workman recovered from illness and declared fit to resume duty by the doctor, he approached the party no.1 alongwith the documents regarding his treatment and party no.1 vide letter no. 3/1275 dated 13-10-2003, allowed him to join duty and as the workman was suffering from T.B., he was undergoing treatment at Badkuhi hospital and the workman was again allowed to resume duty on 25-2-2004 by party no.1, but the workman remained continuously ill and was under medical treatment and he had never remained absent intentionally, but party no.1 submitted a false charge sheet against him and the enquiry was conducted against the workman illegally and hastily he was dismissed from service. Prayer

was made by the union to set aside the order of dismissal of the workman from service and to reinstate him in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party no.1 in its written statement pleaded inter-alia that even though the workman was permitted to join duty on 13-7-2003 and 25-2-2004, he did not join his duty and remained absent without any information and charge sheet dated 1-4-2004 was issued against the workman for remaining unauthorized absent from duty for the period from 16-12-2003 to 1-4-2004 and he was dismissed from services, because he was absent from 16-12-2003 to 1-4-2004 without permission or without any reasonable cause and the enquiry was conducted by following the rules of natural justice and the workman was given full opportunity to defend himself and the enquiry was impartial and though the workman attended the enquiry on 27-7-2004 and 29-7-2004, he avoided to attend the enquiry on 3-8-2004 and the past record of the workman was very bad and he had attended duty only for 26 days, 13 days and 04 days in 2002, 2003 and 2004 respectively and the workman was in habit of remaining absent from duty illegally and as such, the workman was dismissed from service on 29-7-2005 and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that when the reference was fixed for consideration of the validity of departmental enquiry, on 5-8-2011, the management representative filed a petition along with the true xerox copy of the death certificate of the workman, praying to pass "no dispute" award on the ground of the death of the workman. The representative for the management also filed the documents relating to the departmental enquiry. As, neither the union representative nor the workman himself had appeared in the case on 5-8-2011, the case was posted to 1-11-2011 for further orders. On 1-11-2011 also, none appeared on behalf of the petitioner. No step was also been taken on behalf of the petitioner. However, in the interest of justice, a chance was given to the petitioner to have his say in the matter and the case was posted to 9-12-2011 for filing say from the side of the petitioner. On 9-12-2011, neither the petitioner nor anybody else appeared in the case. No say was also filed. So, after hearing the representative for the management, the case was closed for orders.

5. Perused the death certificate. It is found from the said certificate that the same was issued by the medical officer, Barkuhi hospital and the workman Komal S/o Amarlal, who was working as a dresser in Ganapati Colliery died on 4-2-2009 at 7.00 AM. In view of the death of the workman and as there was no claim from the side of any of the legal heirs of the workman for substitution or any claim for continuance of the reference, I think it proper to pass "no dispute" award in the case. Hence, it is ordered:-

**ORDER**

The reference be treated as "no dispute" award.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 289.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर-पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 02/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-41012/01/2008-आईआर (बी-II)]  
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

**S.O. 289.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 02/2008) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ajmer as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Uttar Paschim Railway and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-41012/01/2008-IR (B-I)]  
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर  
पीठासीन अधिकारी-श्री मनोज कुमार व्यास, आर.एच.जे.एस.

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प्रकरण संख्या—सी.आई.टी.आर. 02/2008

रेफरेंस संख्या—एल-41012/01/2008 आई आर (बी-1)

दिनांक 8-4-2008

श्री मगनाराम पुत्र श्री दलाराम मेघवाल,  
निवासी बलवाना पोस्ट बिसालपुर,  
जवाई बांध (राज.)

—प्रार्थी

बनाम

1— डिवीजन रेलवे मैनेजर, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे,  
अजमेर

2— स्टेशन अधीक्षक, जवाई बांध रेलवे स्टेशन,  
उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे राजस्थान, पाली

—अप्रार्थीगण

उपस्थिति

प्रार्थी की ओर से : श्री गौरव उपमन्यु, अधिवक्ता ।  
अप्रार्थीगण की ओर से : श्री कृष्णावतार, अधिवक्ता ।  
अवार्ड

दिनांक 3-11-2011

1. श्रम विभाग, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा इस न्यायालय के अधिनिर्णयार्थ निम्न रेफरेंस प्रेषित किया है :—

2. “क्या नियोजक मंडल रेल प्रबंधक, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर एवं स्टेशन अधीक्षक, जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, जिला पाली के द्वारा श्री मगनाराम पुत्र श्री दलाराम मेघवाल को दिनांक 14-5-2002 से सेवा पृथक किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार किस लाभ का अधिकारी है एवं किस तिथि से एवं क्या श्री मगनाराम रेलवे सेवा में नियमित होने का अधिकारी है यदि हां तो किस तिथि से ?”

3. नोटिस के उपरांत उभयपक्ष उपस्थित आये। प्रार्थी ने अपने क्लेम में यह कहा है कि प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में पार्सल पोर्टर की हैसियत से सन् 1984 से जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पाली में कार्यरत है। प्रार्थी विभागीय पार्सलों की लोडिंग व अनलोडिंग का काम करता है। प्रार्थी द्वारा अप्रार्थी विभाग के कर्मचारी की हैसियत से जमादार के पद पर कार्य किया गया व उसके अनुरूप प्रार्थी को विभाग द्वारा वेतन भी दिया गया। प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के विभाग में विभागीय कर्मचारी की हैसियत से पिछले करीब छः वर्षों से कार्यरत रहा व लगातार अपनी सेवायें अप्रार्थी विभाग के अधीन प्रदान कर रहा था, परन्तु प्रार्थी को बिना पूर्व सूचना दिये बिना अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही किये व बिना क्षतिपूर्ति प्रदान किये बिना किसी आदेश के दिनांक 14-5-02 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 25 एफ, जी व एच के प्रावधानों के विरुद्ध है। प्रार्थी के बाद वाले श्रमिक अभी भी अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में कार्यरत है जिसमें भी फर्स्ट-कम-लास्ट-गो के सिद्धांत के विरुद्ध सेवामुक्ति है। अतः निवेदन किया कि प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में सेवामुक्ति दिनांक 14-5-02 पूर्ववर्ती वरीयता एवं अन्य लाभ सहित पुनः नियुक्ति प्रदान करने के आदेश फरमावे व प्रार्थी की सेवामुक्ति को अपास्त किया जावे।

4. जवाब में अप्रार्थी ने कहा है कि यह कथन गलत है कि प्रार्थी सन 1984 से जवाईबांध, रेलवे स्टेशन जिला पाली में मजदूर की हैसियत से कार्यरत है। अप्रार्थीगण ने प्रार्थी को न तो कभी नियोजित किया और न ही कोई नियुक्ति पत्र जारी कर पदस्थापन किया। प्रार्थी ने सही तथ्यों को छिपाते हुए मिथ्या व गलत तथ्य अंकित किये हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर पार्सल लोडिंग अनलोडिंग का तत्कालीन ठेका अवधि दिनांक 5-7-04 तक मैसर्स प्रभुदास के पटेल अहमदाबाद को अप्रार्थी सं. 1 के कार्यालय द्वारा जारी पत्र दिनांक 28-6-01 के तहत कार्य प्रारंभ करने की दिनांक से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए आवंटित किया गया था। मैसर्स प्रभुदास के पटेल ने इस कार्य हेतु करार दिनांक 3-8-01 को निष्पादित किया। उक्त पार्सल लोडिंग के कार्य हेतु लगाया जाना उक्त ठेकेदार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में था। ठेकेदार ने किन श्रमिकों को कब-कब लगाया, इसकी जानकारी अप्रार्थीगण को नहीं है। ठेकेदार ने कब किस श्रमिक को ठेके के कार्य से हटाया इसकी भी जानकारी ठेकेदार को है तथा किस श्रमिक ने कितने दिन कार्य किया इसकी सभी जानकारी उक्त ठेकेदार को ही है। दिनांक 14-5-02 को प्रार्थी रेल सेवा में विभागीय मजदूर के पद पर कार्यरत नहीं था। प्रार्थी ने उक्त ठेकेदार के अधीन कार्यरत था तथा ठेकेदार ही प्रार्थी का नियोजक था। प्रार्थी ने उक्त ठेकेदार के अधीन पार्सल लदाई व

उत्तराई का कार्य संतोषप्रद तथा भली-भाँति नहीं किया तथा उसके विरुद्ध शिकायतें होने से ठेकेदार द्वारा उसे कार्य से हटाया गया, जिसके लिए अप्रार्थीगण उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। तत्कालीन ठेकेदार ने प्रार्थी को सेवा से पृथक कर इसकी सूचना अप्रार्थी को दिनांक 6-5-02 के द्वारा प्रेषित की जो अप्रार्थी सं 2 को 10-5-02 को प्राप्त हो गयी। यदि प्रार्थी को कोई कार्यवाही करनी हो तो वह अपने नियोजक प्रभुदास पटेल के विरुद्ध करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। वर्तमान प्रकरण में औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधान लागू नहीं होते हैं। जवाईबांध स्टेशन पर पार्सल उतरायी और लदान का कार्य वर्ष 2002 में ठेके पर था। प्रार्थी ने केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण के समक्ष प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत कर रखा है। इस स्थिति में प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत क्लेम खारिज किये जाने योग्य है। अतः प्रार्थी के क्लेम को खारिज करने का निवेदन किया है।

5. प्रार्थी की ओर से गवाह ए डब. 1 मगनाराम के बयान कराये गये। अप्रार्थी की ओर से गवाह एन.ए डब. 1 विवेक रावत तथा एन ए डब. 2 लालाराम मोणा के बयान कराये गये।

6. बहस सुनी गयी, पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया। बहस में प्रार्थी की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वह अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में कार्यरत था तथा अप्रार्थी ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों की पालना किये बिना उसे दिनांक 14-5-02 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया। प्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि वह ठेकेदार के अधीन कार्यरत नहीं था। प्रार्थी ने यह भी कहा कि यदि अप्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि वह उनके नियोजन में कार्यरत नहीं था तो इससे साबित करने का भार अप्रार्थी पर होता है तथा काट्रैक्ट लेबर एक्ट के अंतर्गत ऐसे कार्य को ठेके पर नहीं दिया जा सकता जो किसी सीमित अवधि के लिए नहीं हो बल्कि जो निरंतर हो। प्रार्थी ने यह भी तर्क दिया कि उसने अप्रार्थी से दस्तावेज तलब करवाये थे परन्तु प्रार्थी ने बिना युक्तियुक्त कारण के इन दस्तावेजों को न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया। अतः अप्रार्थी के विरुद्ध प्रतिकूल अवधारणा ली जानी चाहिए। प्रार्थी ने यह भी कहा है कि प्रशासनिक अधिकरण के समक्ष प्रस्तुत प्रार्थना पत्र विड्वा कर लिया है तथा अब लंबित नहीं है। प्रार्थी की ओर से अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में निम्नलिखित न्यायिक दृष्टांत पेश किये गये :-

ए - 2002 (2) डब. एल. सी पेज 338,

बी - 2005 (3) डब. एल. सी पेज 430,

सी - 1989 (2) आर. एल. डब. पेज 336,

डी - 2005 (4) आर. एल. डब. पेज 2856,

ई - 1987 एल एल आर पेज 443,

एफ - 2000 एल एल आर पेज 182,

जी - ए आई आर 2010 पेज 1236,

एच - 2004 एल एल आर पेज 351,

आई - 2010 आर एल डब. पेज 222,

जे - 1995 ए आई आर पेज 1617,

के - 1999 एल एल आर 433,

एल - 1983 एल एल एन पेज 169

7. अप्रार्थी की ओर से बहस में यह कहा गया है कि प्रार्थी उनके नियोजन में कार्यरत नहीं था जिस अवधि के दौरान प्रार्थी ने अपने आपको अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में बताया है तथा सेवा से पृथक करना कहा है, उस अवधि में पार्सल लोडिंग अनलोडिंग का काम ठेकेदार को दिया हुआ था तथा प्रार्थी ठेकेदार का कर्मचारी था एवं उसके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर ठेकेदार ने उसे कार्य से हटाया जिसके लिये अप्रार्थी उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। अप्रार्थी ने यह तर्क भी दिया कि प्रार्थी को यह साबित करना चाहिए था कि सेवामुक्ति दिनांक से पूर्व एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में उसके द्वारा 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया गया है, जबकि प्रार्थी ने ऐसी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की है। साबित करने का भार अप्रार्थी पर नहीं डाला जा सकता बल्कि अपना प्रकरण प्रार्थी को ही साबित करना था जो उसने नहीं किया है। अतः क्लेम खारिज करने का निवेदन किया है। अप्रार्थी की ओर से निम्नलिखित न्यायिक दृष्टांत प्रस्तुत किये गये :-

ए - 2008 एन ओ सी 383,

बी - 2006 डब. एल.सी. यू सी 322,

सी - ए आई आर 2005 एस सी 4065

8. साक्ष्य में गवाह ए डब. 1 मगनाराम ने उक्त संबंध में यह कथन किया है कि वह अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में सन् 1984 से कार्यरत था तथा पार्सल लोडिंग, अनलोडिंग का काम करता था। वेतन भी मेरे को विभाग द्वारा दिया गया जिसके वाउचर प्रदर्श डब. 1 से डब. 10 है। मेरे को बिना किसी आधार के 14-5-02 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया गया जो अवैध और शून्य है। जिरह में यह कहा है कि रेलवे ने मुझे कोई नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं दिया था। यह सही है कि इसी विवाद को लेकर उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिका दायर की थी, जिसका निर्णय हो चुका है, फिर कहा कि मैंने उच्च न्यायालय में रिट दायर नहीं की थी बल्कि केंद्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण में दायर की थी इस याचिका का निर्णय हो चुका है। कब हुआ है, मुझे ध्यान नहीं है स्टेशन अधीक्षक ने मुझे नियुक्ति दी थी। सन् 1984 में दी थी। यह मुझे पता नहीं की 28-6-2001 से माल की लोडिंग अनलोडिंग का काम मैसर्स प्रभुदास को रेलवे द्वारा दे रखा हो। यह गलत है कि मैंने इसी ठेकेदार के अधीन काम किया हो। स्टेशन अधीक्षक ने नौकरी से मौखिक रूप से हटाया था। मैंने नियुक्ति बाबत कोई प्रार्थना पत्र भी नहीं दिया था। जिस स्टेशन अधीक्षक ने मुझे नौकरी दी उनका नाम नहीं जानता। यह गलत है कि मुझे 2001 से पूर्व यदा-कदा दैनिक वेतन भोगी के रूप में रेलवे वाले काम कराते थे। यह गलत है कि शिकायतों के आधार पर मुझे ठेकेदार द्वारा नौकरी से हटाया गया हो। यह गलत है कि मैं रेलवे में कभी नियुक्त नहीं रहा।

9. अप्रार्थी साक्ष्य में गवाह विवेक रावत ने कहा है कि जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर वर्ष 2001 से 2004 के मध्य पार्सल लोडिंग अनलोडिंग का कार्य ठेकेदार प्रभुदास पटेल को दिया गया था। इस हेतु जारी पत्र प्रदर्श आर 2 है जो दिनांक 28-6-2001 को जारी किया

गया था इसकी पालना में दिनांक 3-8-2001 को ठेकेदार से करार निष्पादित हुआ जो प्रदर्श आर-1 है जिस पर ए से बी तत्कालीन अपर मंडल रेल प्रबंधक के हस्ताक्षर हैं तथा सी से डी ठेकेदार प्रभुदास पटेल के हस्ताक्षर हैं। वर्ष 2001 से 2004 के मध्य जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर पार्सल पोर्टर का कोई पद नहीं था और न ही कोई श्रमिक उस कार्य के लिए नियुक्त था। प्रार्थी रेलवे का श्रमिक उक्त अवधि में कभी नहीं रहा। जिरह में गवाह ने कहा है कि 2001 से पहले किस ठेकेदार को काम दिया हुआ था मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। वर्ष 2004 के बाद भी किस ठेकेदार को काम दिया उसकी जानकारी भी नहीं है। यह सही है कि लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का कार्य नियमित प्रकृति का कार्य है। मगनाराम का स्टेशन अधीक्षक से कोई विवाद हुआ हो तो मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। यह कहना गलत है कि प्रार्थी रेलवे का कर्मचारी हो और उसे गलत हटाया हो। प्रदर्श डब. 1 के बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। प्रदर्श डब 2 से 10 दस्तावेजात के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। मुझे जानकारी नहीं है कि प्रार्थी 1995 से रेलवे में कार्यरत रहा हो और स्टेशन अधीक्षक जैसे भी वेतन देने के लिए अभिकृत नहीं है। केवल कार्मिक विभाग से स्वीकृत होने पर ही भुगतान किया जाता है।

10. गवाह लालाराम मीणा ने कहा है कि प्रार्थी ठेकेदार प्रभुदास पटेल का श्रमिक था। वर्ष 2001 से उक्त स्टेशन पर पार्सल लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग हेतु पार्सल पोर्टर का कोई पद नहीं था और न ही इस पद पर प्रार्थी अथवा अन्य किसी श्रमिक को नियुक्ति दी गयी। मैसर्स प्रभुदास पटेल से रेलवे द्वारा किया गया करार 3-8-01 को निष्पादित किया गया जो तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए प्रभावी था। प्रार्थी ठेकेदार के अधीन कार्यरत था। उक्त कार्य के दौरान प्रार्थी द्वारा व्यापारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार और अनैतिक परेशान करने का कार्य किया जाता था जिसकी शिकायत लिखित में मुझे दी गयी हो प्रदर्श आर-3 से आर-5 है। मैंने उक्त शिकायतों की प्रतियां ठेकेदार को दीं। ठेकेदार द्वारा प्रार्थी को अपने कार्य से हटाते हुए इसकी सूचना मुझे पत्र दिनांक 6-5-02 के द्वारा दी गयी जो प्रदर्श-6 है। जिरह में कहा है कि वर्ष 2001 से पहले कोई आगरा का ठेकेदार था। प्रदर्श आर-1 मंडल कार्यालय में होता है जिसकी प्रति हमें सूचनार्थ प्राप्त होती है। मेरा प्रार्थी से झगडा नहीं हुआ था। उसने मेरे विरुद्ध शिकायत की हो तो मेरी जानकारी में नहीं है। रेलवे ने कभी स्वयं के श्रमिक नहीं रखे। यह कहना गलत है कि मेरा श्रमिक से विवाद हुआ था। इस वजह से उसे नौकरी से निकाला हो। नौकरी से ठेकेदार ने निकाला था।

11. उपरोक्त साक्ष्य विवेचन के अनुसार प्रार्थी ने अपने साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि वह 1984 से जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर कार्यरत था विभागीय कर्मचारी की हैसियत से करीब छः वर्षों से कार्य करना बताया है। प्रार्थी ने वाउचर प्रदर्श डब. 1 से डब. 10 प्रस्तुत किये हैं। उक्त वाउचर वर्ष 1995-96 से संबंधित है जिनमें प्रार्थी को प्राईवेट लोडर दर्शाया गया है। विभागीय कर्मचारी की हैसियत इन भुगतान वाउचर्स में अंकित नहीं है। प्रार्थी ने यह कहा है कि वह छः साल से विभागीय कर्मचारी की हैसियत से कर रहा था तथा उसे दिनांक 14-5-02 को सेवा से पृथक कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी को यह साबित करना था कि वह विभागीय कर्मचारी की हैसियत से कार्यरत था तथा उसने एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में 240 दिन या इससे अधिक विभाग के

अंतर्गत कार्य किया तथा उसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों की अनुपालना किये बिना सेवा से पृथक किया गया। अप्रार्थी ने इसके विपरीत साक्ष्य में यह कहा है कि प्रार्थी और उनके मध्य श्रमिक और नियोजक के संबंध नहीं थे। वर्ष 2001 से 2004 के मध्य जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर पार्सल लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का कार्य ठेकेदार प्रभुदास के पटेल को आबंटित किया गया था। इस संबंध में जारी पत्र दिनांक 28-6-01 प्रदर्श आर-2 तथा दिनांक 3-8-2001 को ठेकेदार से निष्पादित करार प्रदर्श आर-1 साक्ष्य में प्रदर्शित कराये गये हैं। इस प्रकार अप्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि वर्ष 2001 से 2004 के मध्य पार्सल लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का काम ठेके पर था। प्रार्थी ठेकेदार का ही कर्मचारी था। गवाह एन ए डब. 2 ने कहा है कि प्रार्थी के विरुद्ध दुर्व्यवहार और अनैतिक रूप से व्यापारियों को परेशान करने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। उक्त शिकायतें प्रदर्श आर-3 से आर-5 है। मैंने उक्त शिकायतों की प्रतियां ठेकेदार को दीं। ठेकेदार द्वारा दिनांक 6-5-02 को पत्र द्वारा सूचित किया गया कि प्रार्थी को कार्य से हटाया गया है। उक्त पत्र प्रदर्श आर-6 है। इस प्रकार अप्रार्थी का यह कहना है कि प्रार्थी ठेकेदार का कर्मचारी था तथा उसके विरुद्ध शिकायतें कार्य के संबंध में प्राप्त होने पर वे शिकायतें ठेकेदार को प्रेषित कर दी गयी थीं व ठेकेदार ने प्रार्थी को कार्य से हटाया था। अतः इसका उत्तरदायित्व अप्रार्थी पर नहीं है।

12. प्रार्थी ने बहस में यह कहा है कि न्यायालय को रेफरेंस की टर्म्स से बाहर जाकर कोई निर्णय देने का क्षेत्राधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। रेफरेंस यह प्राप्त हुआ है कि क्या प्रार्थी को अप्रार्थी द्वारा 14-5-02 से सेवा से पृथक किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है तथा क्या प्रार्थी रेल सेवा में नियमित होने का अधिकारी है। उक्त रेफरेंस में यह बिंदु सम्मिलित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी ठेकेदार का कर्मचारी था अथवा नहीं? इस संबंध में न्यायिक दृष्टांत डब. एल. सी. राज. 2000 (2) पेज 338 प्रस्तुत किया गया है परंतु न्यायालय के विनम्र मत में इस प्रकरण में जो रेफरेंस प्राप्त हुआ है, उसके निर्णय के लिए यह बिंदु भी विनिश्चित किया जाना आवश्यक है कि क्या प्रार्थी व अप्रार्थी के मध्य श्रमिक व नियोजक के संबंध में थे। अतः यदि यह बिंदु निर्णीत किया जाना आवश्यक हो तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस बिंदु के विनिश्चय किये जाने पर यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि न्यायालय द्वारा रेफरेंस की टर्म्स से बाहर जाकर कोई निर्णय दिया गया है। उक्त रेफरेंस की टर्म्स के अंतर्गत श्रमिक और नियोजक के संबंध होना या नहीं होना विनिश्चय करना भी सम्मिलित है।

13. प्रार्थी को यह साबित करना था कि उसने एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में अप्रार्थी के अधीन 240 दिन या उससे अधिक समय तक कार्य किया है। प्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि उसके द्वारा दिये गये प्रार्थना पत्र पर अप्रार्थी को दस्तावेजात प्रस्तुत करने के लिए निर्देशित किया गया था परंतु अप्रार्थी ने वे दस्तावेजात प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं, इसलिए अप्रार्थी के विरुद्ध प्रतिकूल अवधारणा ली जानी चाहिए। इस संबंध में पत्रावली के अवलोकन से यह प्रकट होता है कि दिनांक 27-10-09 को प्रार्थी के प्रार्थना पत्र पर अप्रार्थी को आदेशित किया गया था कि वह प्रार्थी से संबंधित वेतन व हाजरी रजिस्टर 1-1-01 से 14-5-02 तक के न्यायालय में पेश करे। उक्त आदेश के क्रम में अप्रार्थी ने शपथ पत्र न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत किया तथा यह कहा कि 1-1-01 से

जून 2002 तक प्रार्थी उनके यहां कार्यरत नहीं था तथा उक्त अवधि का रिकॉर्ड तीन वर्ष से अधिक हो जाने के कारण नष्ट कर दिया होगा। इस कारण ट्रेस-आउट नहीं हुआ है तथा जुलाई 2001 से जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन पर लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का कार्य मैसर्स प्रभुदास के. पटेल को तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दे दिया गया। उक्त अवधि में स्टेशन पर लोडिंग अनलोडिंग के लिए अप्रार्थी के अधीन कोई भी श्रमिक कार्यरत नहीं रहा। इस प्रकार न्यायालय का आदेश दिनांक 1-1-01 से 14-5-02 तक के हाजरी रजिस्टर व वेतन रजिस्टर प्रस्तुत करने के संबंध में था। उक्त अवधि में से जुलाई 2001 से यह कार्य ठेकेदार को दिया जाना बताया गया है तथा इस संबंध में दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य भी अप्रार्थी की ओर से प्रस्तुत हुए हैं जिसमें प्रदर्श एम-1 ठेके के संबंध में पत्र है तथा प्रदर्श एम-2 करार है जिसके द्वारा ठेका आर्बिट किया गया था। प्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि उक्त दस्तावेज सही नहीं है तथा लोडिंग अनलोडिंग का काम ठेकेदार को नहीं दिया गया था बल्कि विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाता था परंतु प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य के आधार पर यह प्रकट होता है कि जुलाई 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए यह कार्य मैसर्स प्रभुदास के. पटेल को ठेके पर आर्बिट किया गया था। प्रदर्श एम-1 व एम-2 को सही नहीं मानने का कोई आधार प्रार्थी द्वारा स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। उक्त दस्तावेज राजकीय कार्य के क्रम में निष्पादित किया जाना प्रकट होता है। अतः उक्त साक्ष्य से यह साबित होता है कि जुलाई 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए यह कार्य ठेकेदार को आर्बिट किया गया था। अतः प्रार्थी का यह कथन कि वह 14-5-02 से पूर्व अप्रार्थी का कर्मचारी था, साबित नहीं होता है क्योंकि जुलाई 2001 के पश्चात् प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य के अनुसार अप्रार्थी द्वारा यह कार्य ठेकेदार के माध्यम से किया जा रहा था। प्रार्थी ने अपने आपको ठेकेदार का कर्मचारी होने से इंकार किया है। प्रार्थी जो प्रकरण लेकर आया था वह इन परिस्थितियों में प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य से साबित नहीं होता है। यह प्रार्थी को साबित करना था कि वह अप्रार्थी के नियोजन में था तथा एक कैलेंडर वर्ष में 240 दिन या अधिक अवधि तक कार्य किया एवं उसे सेवा से पृथक करने से पूर्व औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रावधानों की पालना नहीं की गयी परंतु उपरोक्त विवेचन के अनुसार प्रार्थी उक्त बिंदु साबित करने में असफल रहा है। अप्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत मौखिक व दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य से यह प्रकट होता है कि प्रार्थी ने कुछ अवधि तक ठेकेदार के अधीन कार्य किया था परंतु उसके विरुद्ध कार्य और दुर्व्यवहार को लेकर शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर ठेकेदार द्वारा उसे कार्य से हटाया गया। इन परिस्थितियों में अप्रार्थी की ओर से प्रस्तुत साक्ष्य के खंडन में प्रार्थी की ओर से कोई पर्याप्त साक्ष्य नहीं हुई है, अतः समग्र साक्ष्य विवेचन के आधार पर यह साबित होता है कि प्रार्थी व अप्रार्थीगण के मध्य श्रमिक और नियोजक के संबंध नहीं थे तथा इन परिस्थितियों में रेफरेंस का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाना उचित है कि प्रार्थी को दिनांक 14-5-02 से सेवा से पृथक किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है।

#### आदेश-अवार्ड

परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाता है कि नियोजक मंडल रेल प्रबंधक, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर एवं स्टेशन अधीक्षक, जवाईबांध रेलवे स्टेशन, उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, जिला पाली के

द्वारा श्री मगनाराम पुत्र श्री दलाराम मेधवाल को दिनांक 14-5-2002 से सेवा पृथक किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है। अतः प्रार्थी मगनाराम इस न्यायालय से अथवा अप्रार्थीगण से कोई लाभ प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

दिनांक 03-11-2011

मनोज कुमार व्यास, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 290.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स लाइफ एश्योरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया, बंगलोर के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 72/1987) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/3/86-डी आई वी.-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

**S.O. 290.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 72/1987) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India (Bangalore) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2011.

[No. L-17012/3/86-DIV-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated the 2nd November, 2011

#### PRESENT

Shri S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 72/1987

#### I Party

Shri N. Kesar Singh,  
(since deceased  
Represented by LRs),  
C/o The Vice President,  
LIC Employees Union,  
253, 9th Main Road,  
S. R Nagar,  
Bangalore- 560 027

#### II Party

The Sr. Divisional Manager,  
LIC of India, Divisional Office,  
Jeevan Prakash, J. C. Road,  
Bangalore- 560 002

**AWARD**

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) and Sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947) has referred this dispute vide order No. L-17012/3/86-DIV(A) dated 12-1-1987 for adjudication on the following Schedule :

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India in relation to its Bangalore Division Office in dismissing from service Shri N. Kesar Singh, Building Supervisor w.e.f. 21-5-1985 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman entitled?”

2. After completion of the pleadings this tribunal after raising an issue touching the fairness or otherwise of the Domestic Enquiry as to “Whether the DE conducted against the first party by the second party is fair and proper”? taken up the same as Preliminary Issue. When the second party was called upon to lead evidence to substantiate this issue the learned counsel for the second party filed affidavit of the enquiry officer on 15-7-1987 along with the enquiry file and requested to take the same as his evidence and to proceed further and when this request was not accepted the learned advocate appearing for the second party filed an Interim Application dated 15-7-1987 with a prayer that the examination of the enquiry officer Shri Rastogi may be dispensed with and to mark the documents. Since the counsel for the first party objected for admitting the affidavit and documents, my learned Predecessor passed the order on the same day that the affidavit has been accepted as a piece of evidence but the enquiry officer be kept present for cross examination by the counsel for the first party and marked the enquiry file as Ex. M1. On the next day i.e. 29-7-1987 the learned counsel for the second party submitted that he has no more evidence to adduce on this issue. The first party counsel insisted that enquiry officer whose affidavit has been filed be tendered for cross examination. After hearing the learned advocates for both the sides by detailed order dated 5-8-1987 the then Presiding Officer of this tribunal ordered that since enquiry officer Shri Rastogi failed to appear for cross examination the record of enquiry proceedings shall be treated as no evidence. In spite of it the counsel for the second party did not show any inclination to lead the evidence touching/substantiating the preliminary issue. The said order was challenged by the Second Party before the Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition No. 12453/87 and obtained an interim order staying all further proceedings of this reference and in the meanwhile on an application filed for vacating the stay order by the first party the Hon’ble High Court directed the second party to pay him Rs.3500 as interim relief subject to the result of the Writ Petition and continue the interim order of stay and on

further application by the first party the aforesaid stay order was modified to the extent that the said stay order would not come in the way of the workman moving this court for seeking interim relief. There after on 11-10-1990 the widow of the first party filed an application to come on record along with her daughter reporting that the workman died on-9-6-1990 and thereafter she filed an application (IA No. 5) for grant of Interim Relief which was opposed by the second party and same was rejected by order of this tribunal dated 17-7-1993 on the ground that the Domestic Enquiry held by the second party was set aside as not valid and the deceased workman was paid a sum of Rs. 61,726 as terminal benefits. Thereafter WP No. 12453/87 came to be disposed off on 30-6-1995 with an observation that it is open to the employer/second party to tender such evidence to establish the validity of the DE. In view of the aforesaid. order ‘when the matter was taken up before this tribunal on the question of validity of DE the second party filed an Application (IA. No. 6) contending that this court has no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute in view of the amendment effected to Section 48 of LIC Act, 1956 and requested to decide the jurisdictional question first before proceeding with the matter on merit. Though no objection were filed to the said application by the first party my learned predecessor after hearing the learned counsel for the second party passed order on 12-4-1999 holding that the amendment under Section 48 of the LIC do not oust the jurisdiction of the tribunal under the Industrial Dispute Act and accordingly dismiss the said application. Along with that order it was also recorded that the DE held by the second party is not in accordance with the settled principles of law as such the same is not valid and legal. In the same order my learned Predecessor also suo-moto granted an interim relief of a sum of Rs. 2000 per month from 1-1-1990 to 31-12-1998 and at the rate of Rs. 3500 per month from 1-1-1999 till the disposal of the reference. Aggrieved by the said composite order passed by this tribunal dated 12-4-1999 the second party approached the Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition No.15990/99(L-RES) and that writ petition came to be disposed off by order dated 3-8-2004 wherein it upheld the order of this tribunal regarding jurisdiction to proceed with this reference but set aside the interim maintenance award. This order in Writ Petition No.15990/97 was appealed by the second party before Division Bench of Hon’ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition No.4452/04(L-RES) and same came to be dismissed as not maintainable by order dated 20-12-2006. Thereafter in spite of providing number of opportunities the second party failed to avail the same to lead evidence on merits. After affording several opportunities to lead evidence on merits to the second party the matter came to be posted to hear arguments on merits and learned advocate appearing for both sides filed their written arguments. Thus the matter now come up for award.

3. In spite of this tribunal setting aside the DE by considered order and giving opportunity to lead evidence

on merits, the second party having not availed such opportunity it is a case of 'no evidence to substantiate' the impugned action of the management. The learned advocate appearing for the second party in his written argument without highlighting the absence of leading evidence on merits when the DE is set aside by this tribunal, simply submitting that the first party himself during his lifetime or his legal representative have not produced any document or any evidence showing that the first party was getting wages less than Rs. 500 as a Supervisor and as such the first party is excluded from the definition of workman under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Dispute Act submitted that the punishment imposed on him is very much appropriate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by him and prayed that the same should not be disturbed. With due respect to him when this court after affording several opportunities to lead evidence on merits after setting aside the DE the same was not availed as observed by me above, it is the case of 'no evidence' to substantiate the impugned action of the management the same cannot be sustained and has to be set aside. In the upshot of the above when the order dismissing the deceased first party workman is not sustainable and requires to be set aside he would have continued in the service until he was superannuated or expired whichever occurred in the first as such the second party is liable to pay his LRs the wages that would have been payable to him from the date of his suspension till he could have been superannuated or died whichever occurred first after deducting the amount paid by way of subsistence allowance and interim relief during the pendency of this reference.

4. In the result I pass the following award:

#### AWARD

The reference is allowed holding that the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India in relation to its Bangalore Division Office in dismissing from service Shri N. Kesar Singh, Building Supervisor w.e.f. 21-5-1985 is not justified and consequently his Legal Representatives who have come on record i.e. wife and daughter are entitle for the wages that would have been payable to him from the date of keeping him under suspension till he died or superannuated whichever occurred first and all other terminal benefits after deducting whatever has now been paid by the second party by way of terminal benefits, subsistence allowance and interim relief. The second party has to work out the entitlement of the deceased first party and after deducting the amount paid towards terminal benefits, subsistence allowance and interim relief pay the remaining to his LRs within the stipulated period failing which same shall carry interest at the rate of 9% per annum from such date till its actual payment.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 2nd November, 2011)

S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 291.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स लाइफ इश्योरेंस कॉरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, अमरावती के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/35/2008-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

S.O. 291.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 27/008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India, Amravati and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2011

[No. L-17012/35/2008-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/27/2008

Date: 28-11-2011

Party No. 1 : The Sr. Divisional Manager,  
LIC of India, Divisional Office,  
Jeevan Prakash, Near Dafrin Hospital,  
Shrikrushnapet, Amravati-444601

1 (a) : The Branch Manager, LIC of India,  
Talav Lay Out Tehsil Pusad,  
Distt. Yavatmal (M.S.)

#### Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Madhukar S/o Gangaram Modak,  
R/o. Bori (Mukhare) Tehsil Pusad,  
Yavatmal (M.S.)

#### AWARD

(Dated: 28th November, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in

short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India and Shri Anuruddha Yadavrao Dhaygode, for adjudication, as per letter No. L-17012/35/2008-IR (M) dated 26-8-2008, with the following schedule:—

“Whether the action of the management of LIC of India i. r. o. their Divisional Office, Amaravati Dvn. in oral termination of the services of Shri Madhukar S/o Shri Gangaram Modak, Ex-Peon of their Pusad Branch, violating the established norms of the Co. and denying any benefit/ compensation thereof is legal, proper and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, Shri Madhukar S/o. Shri Gangaram Modak (“the applicant” in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (“Party No. 1” in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the applicant is that party no.1 called him for an interview for the post of a peon which was lying vacant in the office of party no.1 (a) and he was selected and appointed as a peon w.e.f. 28-7-2006 with party no.1 (a), as per the direction of the party no.1 and he worked with party no.1 (a) till 12-7-2007, but his services were terminated by an oral order dated 13-7-2007 illegally and as such, the order of the termination is illegal and bad in law and only to deprive him from his legal right, the parties no.1 and 1 (a) used to issue periodical orders of 60 days, though he was working without any break and at times even on holidays and he had completed more than 240 days of work within a year and he had already acquired the status of a workman and his services should not have been terminated without compliance of the mandatory provisions of section 25-f of the Act and neither one month's notice nor one month's pay in lieu of the notice was paid to him before termination of his services and on enquiry, he was informed by party no.1 that his services were no more required and somebody else to have already been engaged in his place, even though there were vacancies of three posts of peon. The applicant has prayed for setting aside the oral order of termination dated 13-7-2007 and to reinstate him in services with continuity.

3. The party no.1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that by virtue of clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) of Section 48 of Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (Amendment Act), (“the Insurance Act” in short) the provision of the Act has no application to it and the provisions of (Staff) Regulations shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in among others, the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 and the Amendment Act came to be challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in

A.V. Nanchane Vs. Union of India (AIR 1982 Supreme Court 1126) and the Hon'ble Apex Court while upholding the validity of the same was also pleased to hold that in so far as matters provided for under rules (Under Clause (cc) of Sub-Section 2 of Section 48) are concerned, the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall have no application at all and as such, the enquiry in a reference under section 10 of the Act shall be confined as to whether there has been any violation of the provisions of the (Staff) Regulations by the Corporation and nothing more and according regulation 4, the Chairman may, from time to time, issue such instructions or directions as may be necessary to give, effect to, and carry out the provisions of these Regulations and in order to secure effective control over the staff employed in the corporation and Sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 provides that, “notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a Managing Director, Executive Director(Personnel), a Zonal Manager or a Divisional Manager may employ staff in classes III & IV on a temporary basis subject to such general or special direction as may be issued by the chairman from time to time” and according to Sub-regulation of Regulation 8, “no person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall, only by reason of such appointment be entitled to absorption in the service of the corporation or claim preference for recruitment to any post” and in exercise of the power vested on him by Regulation 4, the Chairman has issued instructions governing recruitment of staff to the service of the corporation, known as “the Life Insurance Corporation of India recruitment (Class III and Class IV Staff) instructions, 1993” and in the decision in Life Insurance Corporation of India Vs. Asha Ambekar (AIR 1994 Supreme Court 2148), the Hon'ble Supreme Court have held that the instructions issued under Regulation 4 of (Staff) Regulations as statutory.

It is further pleaded by the party no.1 that the applicant was employed on temporary basis for specific period and after expiry of his temporary appointment period, his services stood automatically terminated, as his temporary appointment was not renewed further and as such, there was no question of termination of the services of the applicant and the same did not amount to retrenchment and therefore, the reference is incompetent and there was no question of compliance of the provision of Section 25-f of the Act. It is further pleaded that the name of the applicant was sponsored with other candidates in response to the requisition for temporary posts of sub-staff against temporary vacancies and the candidates eligible for temporary sub-staff were called for interview and a panel of suitable candidates was prepared in accordance with the provision of employment of temporary staff and instructions issued by the Chairman in exercise of the powers in terms of Sub-regulation 1 of Regulation 8 of the Regulations and the applicant was offered job purely on temporary basis against temporary vacancy, whenever need

for temporary sub-staff arose and he worked for the periods from 28-7-2006 to 25-9-2006, 9-10-2006 to 7-12-2006, 18-12-2006 to 31-1-2007, 1-2-2007 to 15-2-2007, 26-2-2007 to 26-4-2007 and 14-5-2007 to 12-7-2007 and in the office orders issued for the same, it was clearly mentioned that his appointment was for a fixed and specific period and as the appointments were for specific fixed period, the same automatically stood terminated w.e.f. 13-7-2007 and there was no need to issue any termination order and in the letters issued to the applicant, it had been categorically mentioned that his appointment was on temporary basis and non of the provisions of the Regulations, except Regulation 8 or the Rules issued by the Central Government u/s. 48 of the Insurance Act should apply to him and he would not be entitled to any other benefit for or on account of his employment on the temporary basis and he would not be entitled to any preference for recruitment to any post or to claim absorption, regularization in the service of the corporation and the appointment being given on temporary basis should come to an end on the expiry of the period mentioned in para one of the letter or any time prior thereto without assigning any reason for the same and the applicant by accepting the conditions imposed in the appointment letters, joined duties and as such, he is not entitled for reinstatement or regularization and as the provisions of the Act are not applicable and Regulation 8 of the Regulations is applicable to the case of the applicant, the applicant is not entitled for the protection of Section 25-F of the Act and the applicant is not entitled for any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that after receipt of the written statement filed by the management of the LIC, neither the applicant nor his advocate appeared in the case. Even though several opportunities were given to the applicant to adduce evidence in support of his claim, no evidence was adduced by him. No step was also taken by the applicant for the cross-examination of the witness for the management and as such, order was passed to proceed with the case *ex parte* against the applicant.

5. The parties no.1 and 1 (a) have examined one Shriram Ambadas Raut as a witness in support of their claims. As no cross-examination was made, his evidence remained unchallenged. The evidence of the witness is reiteration of the facts mentioned in the written statement.

6. It was submitted by the learned advocate for party no.1 that the applicant was appointed purely on temporary basis for a fixed period, mentioned in his appointment letters and after expiry of the said period, his appointment automatically came to an end and in view of the Rules made by Central Government under clause (cc) of Section 48 (2) of the Insurance Act, the provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force are not applicable to the corporation in the matter to which the provisions of Staff Regulations, 1960 apply and in case of conflict

between the Act and the Staff Regulations, the Staff Regulations shall prevail and Regulation 8 of Staff Regulation deals with temporary staff and empowers the authorities mentioned therein to employ person on temporary basis to the post of Class III & IV and it further provides that no person appointed on temporary basis shall be entitled to claim absorption in service or preference for recruitment to any post and as such, the reference is devoid of any merit and is liable to be rejected. In support of such contentions, reliance was placed on the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay in W.P. No. 1655 of 2002 (Life Insurance Corporation of India Vs. Ravindra Vyankat Ladhe and others).

7. So far the documentary evidence is concerned the appointment orders of the applicant have been filed. On perusal of the appointment orders, it is found that the applicant was appointed for a specific period, as per Regulation 8 of the Staff Regulation, 1960 and the appointment was made on temporary basis. It is also found from the said orders that it was specifically mentioned there in that by such appointment, the employee would not be entitled to any other benefit or to be entitled to any preference for recruitment to any post or claim absorption/regularization in the service of the corporation and the appointment should come to an end on the expiry of the period mentioned in the appointment order. It is also found from the materials on record that accepting the conditions of the appointment orders, the applicant joined with the corporation. In view of the definition of "retrenchment" as given in the Act, the termination of the applicant by afflux of period as stipulated in his appointment letters doesn't amount to "retrenchment" under the Act.

8. The decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in WP no. 1655 of 2002 is a direct decision in regard to the point of controversy. The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay the decision have stated as follows:

"Now in so far as the present case is concerned, it would be necessary advert first and for most to the Life Insurance Staff Regulations of 1960. These Regulations were initially framed by the corporation with the previous approval of the Central Government in exercise of powers conferred by Section 49 (2) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. Regulation 8 in relation to temporary Staff provides thus:

#### Temporary Staff

-8(1) notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a Divisional Manager may employ staff in Classes III and IV on a temporary basis subject to such general or special directions as may be issued by the Chairman from time to time.

-(2) No person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall only by reason of such appointment be entitled to absorption in the service of the Corporation or claim preference for recruitment to any post.



Regulation 4 provides that the Chairman may, from time to time, issue such instructions or directions as may be necessary to give effect to, and carry out, the provisions of the regulations and in order to secure effective control over the staff employed in the Corporation. In so far as the members of the temporary staff are concerned, sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 8 specifically provided that no person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall be entitled to claim absorption or preference for recruitment only by reason of such appointment.

Parliament amended the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 by Amending Act 1 of 1981. As a result of the amendment, clause (cc) was inserted in sub-section (2) of Section 48 which confers power upon the Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. By and as a result of clause (cc) as inserted, the Central Government is empowered to provide for the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the corporation. The rule-making power in Section 48 (2) (cc) extends to the following:

“(cc) the terms and conditions of service of the employees and agents of the Corporation, including those who became employees and agents of the Corporation on the appointed day under this Act”

Sub-section (2A) was also introduced in Section 48 by the Amending Act and it provides as follows:

“(2A) The regulations and other provisions as in force immediately before the commencement of the life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981, with respect to the terms and conditions of service of employees and agents of the Corporation including those who became employees and agents of the Corporation on the appointed day under this Act, shall be deemed to be rules made under clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) and shall, subject to the other provisions of this section, have effect accordingly” (emphasis supplied).

As a result of Sub-section (2A), the Staff Regulations that were framed in 1960 are deemed to be Rules made under clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) of Section 48.

Sub-section (2B) of Section 48, as amended, provides that the rule making power that is conferred by clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) shall include the power to give retrospective effect to the rules; to amend the regulations and the provisions referred to in sub-section (2A) with retrospective effect from a date not prior to 20th June, 1999. Sub-section (2C) of Section 48 has a significant bearing in the present case and provides thus:

“(2C) The provisions of clause (cc) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (2B) and any rules made under the said clause (cc) shall have effect, and any such rule made with retrospective effect from any date shall also be deemed to have had effect from that date, notwithstanding any

judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or any instrument for the time being in force” (emphasis supplied)

The effect of sub-section (2C) is to impart overriding effect to the provisions of clause (cc) of sub-section (2) as well as to any rules which have been made under clause (cc) notwithstanding any judgment, decree or any order of any Court or Tribunal or other authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other law or any other agreement, settlement or other instrument for the time being in force.

Regulations 8 of the Staff Regulation of 1960 which empowers the authority nominated therein to recruit class III and IV personnel on a temporary basis is, therefore, a rule within the meaning of Section 48(2)(cc). That is specifically provided for in sub-section 2A. A person appointed on a temporary basis under sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 is not entitled to absorption in the services of the Corporation or to claim preference for recruitment to any post. In exercise of the power conferred by Regulation 4, statutory instructions were issued by the Chairman of the Corporation on 28th June, 1993 defining the method and manner of recruitment of temporary staff. These rules have overriding effect over the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Sub-section 2C of Section 48 specifically provides so.

The amended provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 came up for consideration before a Bench of three Learned Judges of the Supreme Court in *M. Venugopal Vs. Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Machilipatnam* (1994) 2 SCC 323. The Supreme Court held that as a result of the statutory fiction that is created by the provisions of sub-section (2A), regulations relating to the terms and conditions of service of employees and agents of the Corporation framed under Section 48 (2) (bb) shall be deemed now to be Rules under Section 48 (2)(cc) and all “such rules shall have overriding effect over the provisions contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so far as the terms and conditions of employment of such employees who also conform to the requirement of the definition of “workman” under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are concerned”. Construing these provisions, the Supreme Court held that the termination of the services of a person appointed as probationer under Regulation 14 shall be deemed to be in pursuance of the rules framed under Section 48 (2) (cc) and would have overriding effect over Section 2(OO) and Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Court held thus:

The amendments introduced in Section 48 of the Corporation Act have clearly excluded the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act so far as they are in conflict

with the rules framed under section 48 (2) (CC). The result whereof will be that termination of the service of the appellant shall not be deemed to be "retrenchment" within the meaning of section 2(OO) even if sub-section (bb) had not been introduced in the said section. Once Section 2 (OO) is not attracted, there is no question of application of Section 25-F on the basis of which the termination of the service of the appellant can be held to be invalid. The termination of the service of the appellant during the period of probation is in terms of the order of appointment read with Regulation 14 of the Regulations, which shall be deemed to be now Rules under Section 48(2)(cc) of the Corporation Act".

The Supreme Court noted that the constitutional validity of the Amending Act of 1981 was upheld in *A.V. Nachane Vs. Union of India* (1982) 1 SCC 205. The Court held that the wisdom of the legislature in either extending the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or denying the same cannot be assessed by the Court unless it is held to be violative of any of the provisions of the Constitution.

"Earlier such employees used to be governed by the regulations framed by the Corporation under Section 49 of the Corporation Act as well as by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, being "workman" within the meaning of that Act. It was up to them to enforce the rights or remedies in terms of the regulation so framed under the Corporation Act or in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. But after the amendment introduced by the Parliament in Section 48, the employees of the Corporation shall not be entitled to protections to which they were entitled before the coming into force of the amendment aforesaid. The amendments cannot be held to be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution merely on the grounds that a section of the employees of the Corporation had the benefit or protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, which now they have been deprived of. The wisdom of the legislature in extending the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act or denying the same cannot be judged by the courts unless any such step held to be violative of any of the provisions of the Constitution".

The decision of the Supreme Court concludes the present case. The Tribunal was in error in coming to the conclusion that the order of retrenchment must fail for failure to comply with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workmen were temporary workmen. Under the terms of their engagement, their services could be dispensed with and the power to dispense with a member of the temporary staff is implicit in Regulation 8 of the Staff Regulations of 1960. Upon the enforcement of the Amending Act of 1981, the regulation acquired the character of a rule framed under Section 48(2)(cc). The rule overrides the provisions of the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 by virtue of the provisions of Section 48(2C)".

11. Applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Court as mentioned above to the present case at hand, it is found that Regulation 8 of Life Insurance Staff Regulations, 1960 is applicable to LIC and upon the enforcement of the Amending Act of 1981, the regulation acquired the character of a Rule framed under Section 48 (2)(cc) and the said Rule overrides the provisions of the Act and other laws for the time being in force, by virtue of the provisions of section 48 (2)(2C) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act and as such, the applicant is not entitled for any relief. Hence, it is ordered:

### ORDER

The action of the management of LIC of India i.r.o. their Divisional Office, Amaravati Dvn. in oral termination of the services of Shri Madhukar S/o. Shri Gangaram Modak, Ex-Peon of their Pusad Branch and denying any benefit/compensation thereof is legal, proper and justified. The applicant is not entitled for any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 292.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स लाइफ इश्योरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया अमरावती के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 24/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-17012/32/2008-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

**S.O. 292.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 24/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India (Amravati) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2011

[F. No. L-17012/32/2008-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

**Case No. CGIT/NGP/24/2008**

Date: 28-11-2011

**Party No.1** : The Sr. Divisional Manager,  
LIC of India, Divisional Office,

Jeevan Prakash Near Dafrin Hospital,  
Shrikrushnapet, Amravati-444601

- 1 (a) : The Branch Manager, LIC of India,  
Talav Lay Out Tehsil Pusad,  
Distt. Yavatmal (M.S.)

### Versus

- Party No. 2 : Shri Aniruddha Yadavrao Dhaygode,  
R/o. Marwadi (bk) Tehsil Pusad,  
Yavatmal (M.S.)

### AWARD

(Dated : 28th November, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India and Shri: Aniruddha Yadavrao Dhaygode, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-17012/32/2008-IR (M), dated 29-7-2008, with the following schedule:

"Whether the action of the management of LIC of India i.r.o. their Divisional Office, Amaravati Dvn. in oral termination of the services of Shri Aniruddha Y. Dhaygode, Ex-Peon of their Pusad Branch is legal, proper and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, Shri Aniruddha Y. Dhaygode ("the applicant" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the Life Insurance Corporation of India ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the applicant is that party no. 1 called him for an interview for the post of a peon which was lying vacant in the office of party no. 1 (a) and he was selected and appointed as a peon w.e.f. 23-5-2006 with party no. 1 (a), as per the direction of the party no. 1 and he worked with party no. 1 (a) till 12-7-2007, but his services were terminated by an oral order dated 13-7-2007 illegally and as such, the order of the termination is illegal and bad in law and only to deprive him from his legal right, the parties no. 1 and 1 (a) used to issue periodical orders of 60 days, though he was working without any break and at times even on holidays and he had completed more than 240 days of work within a year and he had already acquired the status of a workman and his services should not have been terminated without compliance of the mandatory provisions of Section 25- F of the Act and neither one month's notice nor one month's pay in lieu of the notice was paid to him before termination of his services and on enquiry, he was informed by party no. 1 that his services were no more

required and somebody else to have already been engaged in his place, even though there were vacancies of three posts of peon. The applicant has prayed for setting aside the oral order of termination dated 13-7-2007 and to reinstate him in services with continuity.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that by virtue of clause (cc) of sub-section (2) of Section 48 of Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (Amendment Act), ("the Insurance Act" in short) the provision of the Act has no application to it and the provisions of (Staff) Regulations shall have effect not withstanding anything contained in among others, the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 and the Amendment Act came to be challenged before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, in A.V. Nanchane Vs. Union of India (AIR 1982 Supreme Court 1126) and the Hon'ble Apex Court while upholding the validity of the same was also pleased to hold that in so far as matters provided for under rules [Under Clause (cc) of sub-section (2) of Section 48] are concerned, the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 shall have no application at all and as such, the enquiry in a reference under Section 10 of the Act shall be confined as to whether there has been any violation of the provisions of the (Staff) Regulations by the Corporation and nothing more and according regulation 4, the Chairman may, from time to time, issue such instructions or directions as may be necessary to give effect to, and carry out the provisions of these Regulations and in order to secure effective control over the staff employed in the corporation and sub-regulation of Regulation 8 provides that, "notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a Managing Director, Executive Director(Personnel), a Zonal Manager or a Divisional Manager may employ staff in classes III & IV on a temporary basis subject to such general or special direction as may be issued by the Chairman from time to time" and according to Sub-Regulation of Regulation 8, "no person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall only by reason of such appointment be entitled to absorption in the service of the corporation or claim preference for recruitment to any post" and in exercise of the power vested on him by Regulation 4, the Chairman has issued instructions governing recruitment of staff to the service of the corporation, known as "the Life Insurance Corporation of India recruitment (Class III and Class IV Staff) instructions, 1993" and in the decision in Life Insurance Corporation of India Vs. Asha Ambekar (AIR 1994 Supreme Court 2148), the Hon'ble Supreme Court have held that the instructions issued under Regulation 4 of (Staff) Regulations as statutory.

It is further pleaded by the party no. 1 that the applicant was employed on temporary basis for specific period and after expiry of his temporary appointment period, his services stood automatically terminated, as his temporary appointment was not renewed further and as such, there was no question of termination of the services

of the applicant and the same did not amount to retrenchment and therefore, the reference is incompetent and there was no question of compliance of the provision of Section 25-F of the Act. It is further pleaded that the name of the applicant was sponsored with other candidates in response to the requisition for temporary posts of sub-staff against temporary vacancies and the candidates eligible for temporary sub-staff were called for interview and a panel of suitable candidates was prepared in accordance with the provision of employment of temporary staff and instructions issued by the Chairman in exercise of the powers in terms of sub-regulation-1 of Regulation 8 of the Regulations and the applicant was offered job purely on temporary basis against temporary vacancy, whenever need for temporary sub-staff arose and he worked for the periods from 27-5-2006 to 26-7-2006, 3-8-2006 to 30-9-2006, 10-10-2006 to 8-12-2006, 26-12-2006 to 31-1-2007, 1-2-2007 to 23-2-2007, 4-3-2007 to 30-4-2007 and 14-5-2007 to 12-7-2007 and in the office orders issued for the same, it was clearly mentioned that his appointment was for a fixed and specific period and as the appointments were for specific fixed period, the same automatically stood terminated w.e.f. 13-7-2007 and there was no need to issue any termination order and in the letters issued to the applicant, it had been categorily mentioned that his appointment was on temporary basis and non of the provisions of the Regulations, except Regulation 8 or the Rules issued by the Central Government u/s. 48 of the Insurance Act should be apply to him and he would not be entitled to any other benefit for or on account of his employment on the temporary basis and he would not be entitled to any preference for recruitment to any post or to claim absorption, regularization in the service of the corporation and the appointment being given on temporary basis should come to an end on the expiry of the period mentioned in para one of the letter or any time prior thereto without assigning any reason for the same and the applicant by accepting the conditions imposed in the appointment letters, joined duties and as such, he is not entitled for reinstatement or regularization and as the provisions of the Act are not applicable and Regulation 8 of the Regulations is applicable to the case of the applicant, the applicant is not entitled for the protection of section 25-F of the Act and the applicant is not entitled for any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that after receipt of the written statement filed by the management of the LIC, neither the applicant nor his advocate appeared in the case. Even though several opportunities were given to the applicant to adduce evidence in support of his claim, no evidence was adduced by him. No step was also taken by the applicant for the cross-examination of the witness for the management and as such, order was passed to proceed with the case ex parte against the applicant.

5. The parties no. 1 and 1 (a) have examined one Shriram Ambadas Raut as a witness in support of their

claims. As no cross-examination was made, his evidence remained unchallenged. The evidence of the witness is reiteration of the facts mentioned in the written statement.

6. It was submitted by the learned advocate for party no. 1 that the applicant was appointed purely on temporary basis for a 'fixed period, mentioned in his appointment letters and after expiry of the said period, his appointment automatically came to an end and in view of the Rules made by Central Government under clause (cc) of Section 48 (2) of the Insurance Act, the provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force are not applicable to the corporation in the matter to which the provisions of Staff Regulations, 1960 apply and in case of conflict between the Act and the Staff Regulations, the Staff Regulations shall prevail and Regulation 8 of Staff Regulation deals with temporary staff and empowers the authorities mentioned therein to employ person on temporary basis to the post of Class III & IV and it further provides that no person appointed on temporary basis shall be entitled to claim absorption in service or preference for recruitment to any post and as such, the reference is devoid of any merit and is liable to be rejected. In support of such contentions, reliance was placed on the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay in W.P. No. 1655 of 2002 (Life Insurance Corporation of India Vs. Ravindra Vyankat Ladhe and others).

7. So far the documentary evidence is concerned the appointment orders of the applicant have been filed. On perusal of the appointment orders, it is found that the applicant was appointed for a specific period, as per Regulation 8 of the Staff Regulation, 1960 and the appointment was made on temporary basis. It is also found from the said orders that it was specifically mentioned therein that by such appointment, the employee would not be entitled to any other benefit or to be entitled to any preference for recruitment to any post or claim absorption/regularization in the service of the corporation and the appointment should come to an end on the expiry of the period mentioned in the appointment order. It is also found from the materials on record that accepting the conditions of the appointment orders, the applicant joined with the corporation. In view of the definition of "retrenchment" as given in the Act, the termination of the applicant by efflux of period as stipulated in his appointment letters doesn't amount to "retrenchment" under the Act.

8. The decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in WP No. 1655 of 2002 is a direct decision in regard to the point of controversy. The Hon'ble High Court of Bombay the decision have stated as follows :

"Now in so far as the present case is concerned, it would" be necessary advert first and for most to the Life Insurance Staff Regulations of 1960. These Regulations were initially framed by the corporation with the previous approval of the Central Government in exercise of powers

conferred by Section 49 (2) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. Regulation 8 in relation to temporary Staff provides thus:

#### Temporary Staff

-8(1) notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, a Divisional Manager may employ staff in Classes III and IV on a temporary basis subject to such general or special directions as may be issued by the Chairman from time to time.

-(2) No person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall only by reason of such appointment be entitled to absorption in the service of the Corporation or claim preference for recruitment to any post.

Regulation 4 provides that the Chairman may, from time to time, issue such instructions or directions as may be necessary to give effect to, and carry out, the provisions of the regulations and in order to secure effective control over the staff employed in the Corporation. In so far as the members of the temporary staff are concerned, sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 8 specifically provided that no person appointed under sub-regulation (1) shall be entitled to claim absorption or preference for recruitment only by reason of such appointment.

Parliament amended the provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 by Amending Act 1 of 1981. As a result of the amendment, clause (cc) was inserted in sub-section (2) of Section 48 which confers power upon the Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. By and as a result of clause (cc) as inserted, the Central Government is empowered to provide for the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the corporation. The rule-making power in Section 48 (2) (cc) extends to the following:

“(CC) the terms and conditions of service of the employees and agents of the Corporation, including those who became employees and agents of the Corporation on the appointed day under this Act”

Sub-section (2A) was also introduced in Section 48 by the Amending Act and it provides as follows:

(2A) The regulations and other provisions as in force immediately before the commencement of the life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981, with respect to the terms and conditions of service of employees and agents of the Corporation including those who became employees and agents of the Corporation on the appointed day under this Act, shall be deemed to be rules made under clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) and shall, subject to the other provisions of this section, have effect accordingly” (emphasis supplied) As a result of Sub-section (2A), the Staff Regulations that were framed in 1960 are deemed to be Rules made under clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) of Section 48.

Sub-section (2B) of Section 48, as amended, provides that the rule making power that is conferred by clause (cc) of Sub-section (2) shall include the power to give retrospective effect to the rules ; to amend the regulations and the provisions referred to in sub-section (2A) with retrospective effect from a date not prior to 20th June, 1999. Sub-section (2C) of Section 48 has a significant bearing in the present case and provides thus:

“(2C) The provisions of clause (cc) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (2B) and any rules made under the said clause (cc) shall have effect, and any such rule made with retrospective effect from any date shall also be deemed to have had effect from that date, notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or any instrument for the time being in force” (emphasis supplied).

The effect of Sub-section (2C) is to impart overriding effect to the provisions of clause (cc) of sub-section (2) as well as to any rules which have been made under clause (cc) notwithstanding any judgment, decree or any order of any Court or Tribunal or other authority and notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other law or any other agreement, settlement or other instrument for the time being in force.

Regulations 8 of the Staff Regulation of 1960 which empowers the authority nominated therein to recruit class III and IV personnel on a temporary basis is, therefore, a rule within the meaning of Section 48(2)(cc). That is specifically provided for in sub-section 2A. A person appointed on a temporary basis under sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 is not entitled to absorption in the services of the Corporation or to claim preference for recruitment to any post. In exercise of the power conferred by Regulation 4, statutory instructions were issued by the Chairman of the Corporation on 28th June, 1993 defining the method and manner of recruitment of temporary staff. These rules have overriding effect over the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Sub-section 2C of Section 48 specifically provides so.

The amended provisions of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 came up for consideration before a Bench of three Learned Judges of the Supreme court in *M. Venugopal Vs. Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Machilipatnam* (1994) 2 SCC 323. The Supreme Court held that as a result of the statutory fiction that is created by the provisions of sub-section (2A), regulations relating to the terms and conditions of service of employees and agents of the Corporation framed under Section 48 (2) (bb) shall be deemed now to be Rules under Section 48 (2)(cc) and all “such rules shall have overriding effect over the provisions contained in the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 so far as the terms and conditions of employment of such employees who also conform to the requirement of the definition of "workman" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are concerned". Construing these provisions, the Supreme Court held that the termination of the services of a person appointed as probationer under Regulation 14 shall be deemed to be in pursuance of the rules framed under Section 48 (2) (cc) and would have overriding effect over Section 2(oo) and Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Court held thus:

The amendments introduced in Section 48 of the Corporation Act have clearly excluded the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act so far as they are in conflict with the rules framed under section 48 (2) (cc). The result whereof will be that termination of the service of the appellant shall not be deemed to be "retrenchment" within the meaning of section 2(oo) even if sub-section (bb) had not been introduced in the said section. Once Section 2 (oo) is not attracted, there is no question of application of Section 25-F on the basis of which the termination of the service of the appellant can be held to be invalid. The termination of the service of the appellant during the period of probation is in terms of the order of appointment read with Regulation 14 of the Regulations, which shall be deemed to be now Rules under Section 48(2)(cc) of the Corporation Act".

The Supreme Court noted that the constitutional validity of the Amending Act of 1981 was upheld in *A.V. Nachane Vs. Union of India* (1982) 1 SCC 205. The Court held that the wisdom of the legislature in either extending the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or denying the same cannot be assessed by the Court unless it is held to be violative of any of the provisions of the Constitution.

"Earlier such employees used to be governed by the regulations framed by the Corporation under Section 49 of the Corporation Act as well as by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, being "workman" within the meaning of that Act. It was up to them to enforce the rights or remedies in terms of the regulation so framed under the Corporation Act or in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. But after the amendment introduced by the Parliament in Section 48, the employees of the Corporation shall not be entitled to protections to which they were entitled before the coming into force of the amendment aforesaid. The amendments cannot be held to be violative of Article 14 of the Constitution merely on the grounds that a section of the employees of the Corporation had the benefit or protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, which now they have been deprived of. The

wisdom of the legislature in extending the protection of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act or denying the same cannot be judged by the courts unless any such step held to be violative of any of the provisions of the Constitution".

The decision of the Supreme Court concludes the present case. The Tribunal was in error in coming to the conclusion that the order of retrenchment must fail for failure to comply with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workmen were temporary workmen. Under the terms of their engagement, their services could be dispensed with and the power to dispense with a member of the temporary staff is implicit in Regulation 8 of the Staff Regulations of 1960. Upon the enforcement of the Amending Act of 1981, the regulation acquired the character of a rule framed under Section 48(2)(cc). The rule overrides the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by virtue of the provisions of Section 48 (2C)".

11. Applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Court as mentioned above to the present case at hand, it is found that Regulation 8 of Life Insurance Staff Regulations, 1960 is applicable to LIC and upon the enforcement of the Amending Act of 1981, the regulation acquired the character of a Rule framed under Section 48 (2)(cc) and the said Rule overrides the provisions of the Act and other laws for the time being in force, by virtue of the provisions of section 48(2)(2C) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act and as such, the applicant is not entitled for any relief. Hence, it is ordered:—

### ORDER

The action of the management of LIC of India i.r.o. their Divisional Office, Amaravati Dvn. in terminating the services of Shri Aniruddha Y. Dhayagode, Ex-Peon of their Pusad Branch is legal, proper and justified. The applicant is not entitled for any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 293.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स लाइफ एश्योरेस कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया, तिरुवन्तपुरम के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय इरनाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-17012/13/2009-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

S.O. 293.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 17/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ernakulam now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Life Insurance Corporation of India (Trivandrum) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2011.

[F.No. L-17012/13/2009-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM

**Present :** SHRI. D. SREEVALLABHAN, B.Sc., LL.B.,  
Presiding Officer

(Thursday the 24th day of November, 2011)

**I.D. No. 17/2010**

**Workman :** Shri B. Aravindakshan Nair,  
Aravind Bhavan,  
Bajanamadom Road, Peyad,  
Thiruvananthapuram.

By Adv. Shri Manoj R. Nair.

**Management :** The Senior Divisional Manager,  
Life Insurance Corporation of India,  
Divisional Office, Jeevan Prakash,  
Pattom, P.B.No.1001, Trivandrum.

By Adv. Shri. Lal George.

This case coming up for final hearing on 24-11-2011 and this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on the same day passed the following.

### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour *vide* its Order No. L-17012/13/2009-IR(M), dated 15-2-2010 referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication.

The dispute is :

“Whether the action of the management of LIC of India in terminating the services of Shri.B.Aravindakshan Nair, Ex-Record Clerk for the alleged misconducts was justified? Whether the quantum of punishment imposed on Shri B.Aravindakshan Nair was proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by him? To what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, notice was issued to both parties. After acceptance of notice both

parties entered appearance through their respective counsel.

3. Workman filed claim statement without making any challenge as to the validity of the enquiry. Challenge is only with regard to the findings of the Enquiry Officer and the penalty imposed on him. His prayer is for reinstatement in service with full back wages and attendant benefits.

4. Management filed written statement denying the allegations in the claim statement challenging the findings and the imposition of penalty. Disciplinary action was initiated against him for mis-appropriation of funds of the LIC of India to the extent of Rs.45,000 by fabricating documents. Because of his failure to give any explanation the Disciplinary Authority imposed the penalty of “removal from service” and recovery of Rs. 45,000 from him. But afterwards enquiry was conducted as per the direction of the Appellate Authority in the appeal filed by him and he was imposed with the penalty of terminating from the services of the management. He was imposed with the penalty based on the findings in the enquiry conducted strictly following the principles of natural justice and affording adequate opportunity to the workman to defend the case.

5. Workman filed rejoinder denying the contentions in the written statement and reaffirming the allegations in the claim statement.

6. On the dates on which the matter stood posted for evidence the workman remained absent without any representation and hence he was set *ex parte*. Since the workman failed to appear and satisfy that there is any reason to interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer or that the punishment imposed on him is shockingly disproportionate considering the gravity of the misconduct it can be held that the action of the management of LIC of India in terminating the services of the workman is justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

In the result an award is passed to the effect that the action of the management of LIC of India in terminating the services of the workman Sri. B.Aravindakshan Nair, Ex-Record Clerk for the alleged misconduct is justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 24th day of November, 2011.

D. SREEVALLABHAN, Presiding Officer

Appendix - NIL

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 294.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2 (सी) ऑफ 2007) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/99/2005-आई आर (बी-1)]  
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

S.O. 294.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2 (C) of 2007) of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna (Bihar) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

[F.No. L-12012/99/2005-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

#### Reference Case No. 2 (C) of 2007

#### Between

The Chief General Manager,  
State Bank of India,  
Local Head Office,  
West Gandhi Maidan,  
Patna

#### AND

Their workman

Sri Sanjay Kumar Sinha,  
Village & P. O. Dumra  
Dist. Siwan (Bihar).

For the Management : Sri K. N. Gupta, Advocate.

For the Workman : Sri Ashok Kumar Sinha,  
Advocate

Present : Harish Chandra Singh,  
Presiding Officer, Industrial  
Tribunal, Patna

#### AWARD

Patna, dated the 21st December, 2011.

By adjudication Order No. L-12012/99/2005-IR (B-I),  
dated 19-12-2005, the Government of India, Ministry of

Labour, New Delhi under clause of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called 'the Act' for brevity) has referred the following dispute between the Chief General Manager, State Bank of India, Local Head Office, West Gandhi Maidan, Patna/ The Dy. General Manager, State Bank of India, Zonal Office, Muzaffarpur and their workman Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha, son of Late Thakur Prasad, Vill. & P. O. Dumra, Via Kishunpura, Dist. Siwan (Bihar) for adjudication to this Tribunal on following:

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank India, R. O. Muzaffarpur in awarding the punishment of dismissal to Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha, Assistant (Cash & Accounts) for his alleged involment of fraud is legal and justified? Whether the conduct of domestic enquiry in case Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha is free and fair and devoid of bias? Whether the order of dismissal is proportionate to the charges framed? If not, to what relief Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha is entitled?"

2. Admitted facts area that the workman Sri Sanjay Kumar Sinha, was appointed as Assistant (Cash and Accounts) in the State Bank of India on 12-1-1987 and was posted at Gopalganj Branch. He was transferred to Sidhwalia Branch in May, 1989 and he remained there till 15-10-1996. Thereafter he was transferred to Kataya Branch. Subsequently he was transferred to Zonal Office, Ranchi and posted at Tipudana Branch on 6-9-1997, where he worked till the date of termination of his services. While working at Tipudana Branch a charge sheet dated 15-9-1999 (Ext. M/1) was served upon him. This charge sheet contained 8 charges relating to his misconduct while he was posted and working at Sidhwaliya Branch, Charges read as hereunder:

(i) On 24-4-1996, an amount of Rs. 20,000 was credited in Savings Bank Account No. 45145 of Shri Alihim Mian raising the resultant balance to Rs. 20,651 and on the same day, you as a passing Officer passed a withdrawal for Rs. 20,000 for payment against the said credit entry without referring to the respective account in ledger and sent it for payment. Further, you as a Day Book Checking Official neither initialled the debit entry nor initialled the resultant balance while checking the respective Day Book. It is alleged that the debit entry dated 24-4-1996 was subsequently struck down by you and balance recasted to read as Rs. 20,651. On 30-4-1996, you issued a token on another withdrawal of Rs. 20,000 drawn on savings Bank Account No. 45145 of Shri Alihim Mian and also passed for payment, as passing Officer. It is alleged that this withdrawal of Rs. 20,000 was one among those which were obtained from the account holder on 24-4-1996 on the plea that the withdrawal presented for



payment was not in order but the previous one was not returned to him and retained by you with ulterior motive for fraudulent withdrawal. Thus, these two withdrawals each of Rs. 20,000 were passed by you for payment against a single credit entry of Rs. 20,000 as result of which an overdraft of Rs. 19,349 was created in the account at the time of balancing of the Savings Bank Account. Thereby, you fraudulently misappropriated the amount of Rs. 20,000.

(ii) On 12-9-1996 a draft No. 846247 dated 26-8-96 for Rs. 15,000 duly signed on the reverse was handed over to you by Shri Triloki Singh, Holder of Savings Bank Account No. 28768 credit the amount to his account. However instead of crediting the proceeds of the said draft to his Savings Bank Account No. 28768, you made a fictitious credit entry of Rs. 15,000 in the respective ledger sheet and also entered the amount in relative Pass Book and thereafter, you issued a token on the said draft although you were not working in draft payment counter and got its payment in cash. Subsequently you deleted the credit entry made in the ledger-sheet and amended the resultant balance. Thus, you fraudulently misappropriated the amount of Rs. 15,000 exposing Bank to financial loss.

(iii) On 11-6-96, you made fictitious credit entry of Rs. 8,000 in Savings Bank Account Rs. 26,387 of Smt. Kailani Devi who happens to be your co-villager duly authenticated the said entry although the said account was showing a nil balance. On 15-6-1996, a sum of Rs. 7,900 was fraudulently withdrawn by the account holder in connivance with you. As such, the Bank had suffered financial loss of Rs. 7,900.

(iv) On 4-7-1991, as a paying Cashier, you made payment of withdrawal for Rs. 15,000 fraudulently drawn on Savings Bank Account No. 3255 (New-14756) of Shri Jagarnath of your co-villager. Taking advantage of villager, you allegedly obtained the signature of depositor Shri Jagarnath who happens to be your co-villager on the blank withdrawal form when he came to Bank for withdrawing a sum of Rs. 5,000 on 25-6-1991 from his Savings Bank Account No. 3266-New (14756) on the plea that his signature on the withdrawal did not tally with that of recroded signature. Your above acts facilitated Shri Z. Khan, Clerk/Cashier in perpetration of fraud in the account with your connivance and exposing the Bank to financial loss.

(v) You allegedly inflated the resultant balances by casting wrong balance in the undernoted Savings Bank Accounts. As such, these accounts were overdrawn due to subsequent withdrawals. You also failed to detect the mistakes/errors during the course

of checking of the respective Day Book as officiating of J.M.G.S.-I-

Date	A/c No.	Amount of balance inflated.	Amount of over draft.	Remarks
15-7-94	450	Rs. 500	Rs. 366.62	Inflated resultant balance, casting wrong blance and creating subsequent overdraft in the account
22-1-94	12591	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 4,741.27	Failed to detect the mistakes during the course of check-ing.

(vi) While you were balancing/writing clean cash book on the dates mentioned below, you took figure directly from payment Register/Bank's Cash Scroll instead of taking the figures from Day Books. Further you did not ascertain the missing vouchers pertaining to Savings Bank Account nos. 11645, 11664 and 11669. These mistakes were allegedly committed by you to help Shri Z. Khan to commit the frauds in the above three Savings Bank Accounts who surroptitiously removed the voucher to eliminate the evidences and the Bank has been exposed to financial loss due to frauds committed by Shri Z. Khan in connivance with you.

Date	A/c No.	Amount of with-drawl	Remarks
22-9-95	11645	Rs. 25,000	Voucher missing, not mentioned in Day Book.
19-6-94	11664	Rs. 25,000	-do-
26-10-94	11669	Rs. 10,000	-do-

(vii) On 6-4-96 you passed for payment a withdrawal for Rs. 2,000 pertaining to Savings Bank Account No. 20009 of Shri Devi Prasad Singh, Messenger posted at the branch without debiting his account knowingly as the said account was already overdrawn by Rs. 330.57. It is alleged that the withdrawal was kept pending till 8-4-96 and on 9-4-96, a credit voucher dated 6-4-96 for Rs. 2,400 was posted by you in the said account in such a manner as if the instrument was deposited on 6-4-96 in order to conceal the fact.

(viii) A sum of Rs. 3,900 was credited by you in Savings Bank Account No. 11859 and relative pass

book of Shri Sheo Pujan Singh on the basis of impugned Saving Bank Credit voucher on which the receiving cashier had received Rs. 9,000 (Rs. nine thousand) only. It is alleged that the digit 3 written before 9,000 in the voucher has been obliterated by you. Further, you also wrote Rs. 39,000 in checking pencil. Incidentally, you had also checked the Day Book on 26-2-96 wherein Rs. 9,000 was written in the first instance but later on you allegedly wrote digit 3 before Rs. 9,000. However you left the total balance book intact and as such the clean cash book agreed with the figure of deposit voucher of Rs. 9,000. Thus owing to your above acts in discharging duties, Bank is likely to suffer a financial loss of Rs. 30,000.

3. The workman submitted a reply to these charges. He was put under suspension and a Domestic Enquiry was ordered against him. Sri Nagdeo Rai MMGS-II was appointed Enquiry Officer. He conducted Domestic Enquiry since 23-3-2000 to 23-3-2001 and submitted his report dated 17-7-2001. He found Charge No. 1, Charge No. 3, Charge No. 5 and Charge No. 6 as partially proved. He found Charge No. 2, Charge No. 7 and Charge No. 8 as proved and he found that Charge No. 4 was not proved. The Disciplinary Authority provided a copy of the enquiry report to the workman for his comments. The workman was given opportunity of personal hearing. The workman submitted his comments on the findings of the Enquiry Officer and challenged the findings. He also availed the opportunity of personnel hearing. The Disciplinary Authority having considered the enquiry report and the evidence produced before the Enquiry Officer and also having considered the comments submitted by the workman passed a speaking order and awarded the punishment of dismissal without notice in terms of paragraph 521 (5) (a) of Shastri Award as retained by Desai Award and subsequent settlement dated 15-2-1995. It was further ordered that the period of suspension would not be treated as on duty. It was further ordered that no other benefit would be allowed to the workman other than what has been paid to him during the period suspension. The workman filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority which was also dismissed. Thereafter the workman raised an Industrial Dispute which has resulted in present reference.

4. In his written statement workman Sri Sanjay Kumar Sinha in addition to aforesaid admitted facts stated that after one year of suspension he was not given proper subsistence allowance in terms of the 6th Bipartite Settlement dated 14-12-1995. His several representations in this regard remained pending in the Office of the Bank. He alleged that delay if any in disposal of Domestic Enquiry was not at his behest but the Bank itself was responsible for delay. He has further stated that the Disciplinary Authority did not agree with all the findings of the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer found Charge No. 1, 3, 4 and 5 as partially proved. But the Disciplinary Authority

concluded that Charge No. 1, 3, 4 and 5 were also proved. He has pleaded that conclusion and findings of the Disciplinary Authority were based on surmises and conjectures and not based on the materials and documents and evidence on the record of Domestic Enquiry. He has pleaded that findings of the Disciplinary Authority are perverse, arbitrary and actuated by malafid. Appellate Authority also did not appreciate the statement of witnesses. He also did not consider that statement of defence witnesses. Further the case of the workman is that in respect of the charges against the workman several other persons then posted at Sindhwalaya Branch were also charge sheeted and Criminal Prosecution was also lodged. There were Departmental proceedings against Kalayan Das, the then Assistant Manager, Mahesh Choudhary, Assistant (Cash and Accounts) Sanjay Kumar, Assistant (Cash and Accounts), Chandan Prasad Gupta, Assistant (Accounts) and D.P. Singh, Messenger. But in their case lenient view were taken by the authorities. Suspension of Kalayan Das and Mahendra Choudhary was removed. Sanjay Kumar was awarded only punishment of stoppage of two increments. Chandan Prasad Gupta was also awarded punishment of stoppage of two increments. In case of D. P. Singh only punishment of censure was passed. In his written statement the workman has made a prayer to hold that his dismissal from his service is illegal and ab-initio void. He has further prayed for re-instatement with back wages and continuity in service.

5. The management in their written statement having stated the admitted facts discussed earlier further stated that the findings of the Enquiry Officer as well as Disciplinary Authority are based on materials on record after thorough consideration and correct appreciation of the evidence. There is no perversity, surmises and conjectures either in the findings of Enquiry Officer or in the findings of the Disciplinary Authority. The workman was given full opportunity to defend himself. Further the case of the management is that orders in respect of other employee against whom separate Domestic Enquiry was held were passed on the merit of their case. There is no discrimination.

6. It was stated that in paragraph 41 of the written statement that the fairness of Domestic Enquiry should be decided as a preliminary issue. On the prayer of the management my predecessor in office passed order dated 18-1-2008 that the issue "Whether the conduct of Domestic Enquiry in case of Shri Sanjay Kumar Sinha is free and fair and devoid of bias", be decided as preliminary issue.

7. As such the management adduced their evidence on preliminary issue of fairness of enquiry M.W. 1 Sri Nagdeo Rai was examined. He is the Enquiry Officer, who conducted the Domestic Enquiry. He has proved charges sheets Ext.M/2, Minutes of Domestic Enquiry which are in form of two registers Ext.M/4-1 and Ext.M/4-2. He has also

proved his enquiry report which is Ext.M/5. He has also proved show cause notice sent with copy of Enquiry Report to the workman which is Ext.M/6. Reply of the workman on findings of the Enquiry Officer is Ext.M/7. Show Cause issued by the Disciplinary Authority is Ext.M/8 and final order imposing punishment on the workman is Ext.M/11. This witness has stated in his cross-examination that he conducted the enquiry fairly and properly.

8. The workman Sanjay Kumar Sinha filed his written statement and cross-examined the witness produced on behalf of the management. When the case was posted for his evidence, he left the case unattended. He did not adduce any witness and no argument was advanced on his behalf. Under the circumstances this case regarding fairness of the Domestic Enquiry is to be decided only on the basis of evidence adduced on behalf of the management.

9. At this stage in this case it is to be examined whether the Domestic Enquiry was conducted fairly and proper. Observations of the rules of the natural justice SINE QUANON for fairness of Domestic Enquiry. It is to be examined whether the rules of natural justice were violated. I have perused the minutes of the Domestic Enquiry Ext.M/4, Report of the Enquiry Officer, which is Ext.M/5 and findings of the Disciplinary Officer. The Domestic Enquiry stretched over a period of one year. The workman was given full opportunity to defend himself. Witnesses were examined and they were cross-examined by the defence representative. Only one witness M.W.1 could not be cross-examined but the Enquiry Officer recorded that if Defence Representative would so like to cross-examine. M.W.1 he will recalled for cross-examination, but no prayer for recall of witness was made by the Defence Representative. All the documents which were produced in support of charges were perused and examined by the workman and his Defence Representative. Thus I find that there is no violation of principle of natural justice. There is no bias on the part of the Enquiry Officer or on the part of Disciplinary Authority. I have carefully perused the findings of the Enquiry Officer as well as the findings of the Disciplinary Authority. Their findings are based on evidence and materials. The test to find out perversity is to see whether a Tribunal acting reasonably would have arrived at such findings on the basis of evidence and material on record. Since the findings on the Enquiry Officer and Disciplinary Authority are based on materials on evidence, it can not be said that the findings are perverse. For these reasons I am of the view that in this case Domestic Enquiry has been conducted fairly and properly.

10. It has been pleaded in the written statement of the workman that some other employees of the Bank then posted at Sidhwalia Branch were also chargesheeted in connection with the same incidents. But the Bank took lenient view in case of those employees. And Sanjay Kumar Sinha was discriminated. Some instances have also been

cited in the written statement. But no evidence has been produced in support of those instances. Only chargesheet of against one Zahiruddin Khan has been filed which is Ext.W/1, final order is Ext.W/2, order of Appellate Authority is Ext.W/3 and modified final order in the light of order of Hon'ble High Court is Ext.W/2. All these documents show the Zahiruddin Khan was also awarded punishment of "Dismissal Without Notice", which was after the orders of Hon'ble Court modified to "Discharge From the Service". This does not show any discrimination. There is no any other evidence of discrimination.

11. The management has produced some documentary evidence in support of charges. As I have arrived that at a conclusion that Domestic Enquiry was conducted fairly and properly, there is no need to examine the merit of the evidence in support of charges.

12. After Domestic Enquiry the punishment of dismissal from service without notice was imposed. This punishment is proportionate to the charges. An employee of a Bank is required to have highest degree of integrity. He is depository of the trust of public. All the charges against the workman in this case are touching upon his integrity. Therefore the punishment of dismissal from service is proportionate to the charges. Therefore I am of view that workman Sri Sanjay Kumar is not entitled to any relief.

13. And this my Award.

HARISH CHANDRA SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 295.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 823/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/109/99-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

S.O. 295.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 823/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/109/99-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE****IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II  
CHANDIGARH****Present :** Sri A. K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer**Case No. I.D. 823/2005**

Registered on: 8-8-2005

Shri Raj Kumar, S/o Sh. Kartar Singh,  
House No. 98/2, Jai Jawan Colony,  
Bundungar,  
Patiala.

... Petitioner

Versus

The Chief Manager, {IRD},  
State Bank of Patiala,  
Head Office, the Mall,  
Patiala

... Respondent

**APPEARANCES**

For the workman : Sh. Jai Inder Singh

For the Management : Sh. N.K. Zakhmi

**AWARD**

Passed on Dec. 12, 2011

Central Government vide Notification No. L-12012/109/99-IR(B-I) Dated 16-6-1999, by exercising its powers under Section 10, Sub-section (1) Clause (d) and Sub-section (2-A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as 'Act') has referred the following Industrial Dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Patiala in terminating the services of Sh. Raj Kumar S/o Sh. Kartar Singh without applying him any retrenchment compensation is legal and just? If not what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?”

The workman has raised an industrial dispute that he was in the employment of the management from 13-1-1998 to 17-11-1998. He has completed more than 240 days service. But his services were terminated in violation of Section 25F, 25N, 25G and 25H of the Act. Another workman has been employed in his place. He has charged the management for adopting unfair labour practice also. He has claimed his reinstatement with continuity of service and full back wages.

Management has contested the claim by stating that there is no relationship of master and servant between the management and the workman. The workman had been engaged as a part time casual labour at Rs. 15 per day. His charges were paid as petty expenses. His services were

utilized only on contract need basis and non-renewal of contract of job does not amount to retrenchment. There is a set procedure of the banking recruitment. He had not been engaged by the management after following due procedure. Since the workman was not in the employment of the management hence the question of termination of his services does not arise and no question of violation of the provisions of Section 25F, 25N, 25G and 25H of the Act is involved. Completion of 240 days service in a calendar year does not matter in the case and the provisions of the Act are not applicable. Management is not indulged in any unfair labour practice.

In his rejoinder the workman has denied his contractual employment and has alleged his employment by office manager and payment of wages through cheques.

Following questions arise for consideration in this matter—

1. Whether the workman is an employee of the management?
2. Whether the workman has completed 240 days continuous service before the termination of his services and his termination is bad for non-compliance of Section 25F of the Act? If so its effect.
3. Whether the termination is bad for non-compliance of Section 25G, 25H and 25N of the Act?
4. Whether the management is guilty of adopting unfair labour practice?
5. To what relief is the workman entitled?

Workman filed his affidavit and gave his statement and also relied on certain documents while on behalf of management Sh. D.R. Garg, filed his affidavit and gave his statement.

I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and perused the evidence on record. My findings on various issues are as follows:—

**Issue No. 1**

According to the workman he was in the employment of the management. The management in its written statement in Para 3 has contended that the workman was engaged as a part time worker on contract basis @ Rs. 15 per day for cleaning purpose. From this statement it is clear that according to the management the workman was a part time daily wage. The management says that the work of the workman was on contractual basis and the workman was not in the employment of the management but there is no evidence to show that the workman had been engaged on contract basis and there was any oral or written contract between the management and the workman and if there was any, what was the contract

period? Moreover even in the case of a contractual employee the element of employment always exists. It cannot be accepted that the workman is not an employee of the management.

Management-witness in his affidavit has stated that the workman had been engaged as a casual labour. In the written statement also the management has stated that the workman was a daily wager. It is not disputed that the workman was doing the job of sweeper in the office of the management. Under the circumstances it cannot be accepted that the workman was a contractual labour, there was any contract of employment between the management and the workman and the services of the workman terminated at the conclusion of a contract. I therefore hold that the workman is an employee of the management. Issue No. 1 is decided against the management.

#### Issue No. 2

The workman has alleged that he has completed more than 240 days service. In his statement he has denied the suggestion of the management that he had not completed 240 days service. It is important to note that the service of the workman with the management was only of about 10 months in a calendar year. The management has taken a plea that the question of completing 240 days service is immaterial in the case as the service was contractual and the workman was not an employee of the management. And further that the appointment of the workman was on the need basis and he had not been appointed after following due procedure. He was paid from petty expenses.

In his cross-examination the workman has admitted that his name had not been sponsored by the Employment Exchange and he was not issued any appointment and termination letter.

It is therefore clear that the workman has not been recruited as per procedure. The rate of daily wages Rs. 15 per day suggests that he was a part time workman. Therefore the management's plea that the job of the workman was need based is also acceptable.

Workman has filed certain cheques and applications requesting for the payment of wages for the various months. The applications contain the verification of the working days of the workman. Management witness during cross-examination has admitted his signature on these applications. He admitted that the workman had worked with him. The applications marked W3, W2, W9, W10 and W14 relates to the month March, April, May, June and October, 1998 respectively. Besides it W5, W4, W7, W8, W6 and W16 are the copies of cheques issued in the name of the workman for the month of January, February, August, July, September and November 1998. A perusal of these papers shows that the workman served the management for full 240 days.

Admittedly, his services were terminated without paying him any retrenchment compensation and giving him one month's notice or paying one month's wages in lieu of notice as per procedure provided in Section 25F of the Act.

The learned counsel for management relying on the judgement given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Himanshu Vidyarthi and others Vs. State of Bihar and others 1998 II LLJ 29 argued that as the workman had not been appointed to the post in accordance with the rules but was engaged on the basis of the need of the work and he was a temporary employee working on daily wages hence his disengagement from service cannot be construed to be a retrenchment under the Act. The concept of retrenchment cannot be stressed to such an extent as to cover the workman.

In view of the law laid down in the aforesaid case I am of the view that workman is not a retrenchee and the compliance of the provisions of Section 25 F of the Act was not necessary for terminating his services. Issue No.2 is decided against the workman.

#### Issue No. 3

The workman has alleged the termination of his services violative of Section 25G, 25H and 25N of the Act. Since it has been held above that he was not a retrenchee, hence no violation of the aforesaid provisions is involved in the case. Issue No.3 is decided against the workman.

#### Issue No. 4

Workman has alleged the management guilty of adopting unfair labour practice. But there is nothing to suggest that the termination of the workman was by way of victimization or in bad faith. Hence Issue No. 4 is also decided against the workman.

#### Issue No. 5

From the above going discussion it is clear that though the workman was an employee of the management and he had completed 240 days service in the calendar year preceding the date of his termination, yet the termination of his services cannot be assailed on the ground of violation of Section 25F, 25G, 25H and 25N of the Act or on the ground of adopting unfair labour practice. He is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered against him.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 296.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12025/01/2011-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

**S. O. 296.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref.No.07/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

F.No.L-12025/01/2011-IR (B-D)

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

**Case No. CGIT/NGP/ Appln./07/2006**

Date: 08-12-2011

Complainant : P.R. Natu, S.B.I. Mahur Branch, Mahur.

#### Versus

Opposite parties :

1. Mr. P. K. Shah,  
Then Assistant General Manager,  
State Bank Of India,  
Regional Office,  
New Mondha,  
Nanded-431602

2. Mr. Jayant Vanarse,  
The Asstt. General Manager,  
SBI, Regional Office,  
New Mondha,  
Nanded - 431602

3. Mr. M.P. Kulkarni,  
Manager Staff Cell,  
SBI, Regional Office,  
New Mondha,  
Nanded- 431602.

4. Mr. C. R. Pradhan,  
The then Branch Manager,  
SBI Branch, Mahur,  
Distt. Nanded.

5. Mr. H. P. Pabitwar,  
The Branch Manager,  
SBI Branch Mahur,  
Distt. Nanded.

#### AWARD

(Dated: 8th December, 2011)

This is an application, filed by the complainant named above u/s. 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act in Short).

2. The case of the complainant is that the matter of his incadre higher appointment, transfer and the period of debarment is pending before the Tribunal for adjudication, in reference case no. CGIT/NGP/24/2002 and Mr. Pramod Kumar Shah, the then Asstt. General Manager, State Bank of India, Regional Office, Nanded deliberately and with malafide intention, transferred him to Mahur Branch, under the so called redeployment/transfer policy, for the reason that his stay became longest stay at Nanded centre, ignoring the pending adjudication and such, his transfer was illegal and unfair labour practice and when he represented for the illegal transfer to Mr. Shah, Mr. Shah threaten him to obey the transfer order or else to initiate serious action against him and the Asstt. General Manager, with the help of Mr. C. R. Pradhan, the then Branch Manager, SBI, Mahur Branch tried various tactics and harassed him to obey the illegal transfer order, which resulted in a charge sheet dated 8-05-2006 and the harassment is still continuing and at any time, the same would result in his dismissal and the management of the Bank violated the norms of the settlements, formulated policies of the Bank and rules and law of the land and also overrode the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and the opposite parties are responsible for contravention of Section 33(2)(p) and 18 (1) of the Act and as such, immediate relief is necessary in the matter.

The complainant has prayed to declare the notice dated 3-11-2006 and transfer order dated 28-11-2005 as void and illegal, to pay the wages and the facilities from the date of transfer and suitable compensation for the harassment.

3. The opposite party numbers 2, 3, & 5 filed a joint written statement refuting the allegations made in the statement of claim. It is necessary to mention here that opposite party no. 1 and 4 did not file any written statement. The case of the opposite parties 2, 3 and 5 is that a complaint under Section 34 of the I. D. Act can only be made against an employer and not against an individual and as such, the complaint filed against individual persons is liable to be dismissed in limine and the complaint has been filed against opposite parties in their individual capacity and if the complainant was agreed then he should have filed the application against the opposite parties in

their official capacity and the opposite parties were not the officials holding the official posts at the office with which, the complainant was related and the opposite party no.1 has already been retired from the services of the Bank and the opposite party no.4 had been transferred to the office at Pune and in view of such facts, the names of opposite party no. 1 & 4 are necessary to be deleted and they are required to be shown as opposite parties in their official capacity. The further case of the opposite parties no. 2, 3 & 5 is that the complaint has been filed by the complainant on the allegation of violation of the provision of the section 33 of the Act and as reference no. 24 of 2002 is pending, the Bank could not have transferred him from Nanded Branch to Mahur Branch and having done so, the Bank had allegedly changed the conditions of service and thereby violated of the provision of section 33 of the Act and therefore he has filed the application under section 33-A seeking adjudication of his complaint and reference bearing no. 24 of 2002 is pertaining to the promotion of the complainant and the Central Government has sent the reference in the aforesaid regard only and during the pendency of the reference, the bank issued a circular bearing no. 67 -dated 15-01-2005 titled as "Redeployment/ Transfer policy" and the said policy was felt necessary by the Bank, in view of the fact that various circles of the Bank had been complaining of shortage of clerical and subordinate staff in semi-urban, Rural Branches and Offices, which was hampering development. of business in such areas and the salient feature of the said policy was to redeploy/transfer of an employee of a branch/office to outside the centre on the basis of length of stay at that centre and based on the principle of "first come first go" i.e. employee with longest stay at the centre to be transferred/redeployed first and the list of employees was prepared by the Bank on the said basis and the said policy also provided for payment of compensation, so that no monetary loss is caused to its employees, in case of their transfer under the said policy and as the complainant had stayed for 20 years since 6-10-1985 at Nanded centre, as per the said policy, he was to be transferred and for that transfer order dt. 25-11-2005 was issued to him for his transfer to Mahur Branch and the Bank had already transferred the employees, who had longer stay than the complainant at Nanded centre in terms of the said policy. The further case of the opposite parties 2, 3, & 5 is that Section 33 of the Act provides for conditions of service to remain unchanged under certain circumstances, during pendency of proceedings and Section 33(1) of the Act provides that the employer shall not in regard to any matter connected with the dispute, during pendency of the proceedings, altered to the prejudice of the complainant concerned in such dispute, the conditions of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceeding, save with the express permission in writing of the authority before which the proceeding is

pending and the case of the complainant doesn't fit into the provisions of the section 33(1) of the Act, for the reasons that his transfer was not connected with the dispute in reference case no. 24 of 2002 and the bank had not altered the condition of service by transferring him to another branch, as transfer is an incidence of service and not a condition of service and no prejudice was caused to the complainant by such transfer, as the Bank only implemented the policy and in view of such facts coupled with legal provisions, no express permission was required to be taken by the Bank under section 33(1)(a) of the Act and the case of the complainant doesn't fall under the provisions of Section 33(1)(b) of the Act, as he had not been dismissed or discharged by way of punishment for any misconduct and the bank neither violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) nor 33 (2) of the Act and as such, the application is not maintainable. It is also specifically mentioned by opposite parties' no. 2, 3 and 5 in the written statement that matter pertaining to the transfer of the complainant was not pending for adjudication in reference case no. 24 of 2002 and the same was only for incadre higher appointment and the transfer of the complainant was under redeployment policy and not by way of malafide intention or deliberation and there was no question of threatening to the complainant by anybody and such allegation is a dishonest misrepresentation and concealment of facts and the chargesheet dated 8-05-2006 is not with regard to the transfer of the complainant and the complainant joined at Mahur Branch to where he was transferred, on 16-12-2005 and as after his joining his at Mahru Branch, he remained unauthorizedly absent on number of occasions, the charge sheet was submitted against him and there was no question of any breach of any settlement by the Bank and the complainant not entitled for any relief.

5. It is the admitted case of the parties that at the time of the transfer of the complainant reference no. CGIT/ NGP /24/2202 was pending. However, none of the parties has filed the copy of the reference made in CGIT /NGP /24/ 2002. As the reference CGIT /NGP /24/2002 is still subjudiced before this Tribunal, in the interest of justice, the order of reference was perused by me. The schedule of reference in case no. 24 of 2002 is as follows:

"Whether the action of the management of Asstt. General Manager, Region-I, State Bank of India, Nanded (Mah) in not implementing the in cadre higher appointment/ promotion policy and deprived to Shri P.R. Natu for his promotion w.e.f. 1-7-97 with cumulative benefit and debarred for one year w.e.f. 8-7-98 was justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?"

It is clear from the above schedule of reference that the same is in regard to the implementation of the incadre appointment/promotion policy in respect of the

complainant and debarment for one year for such promotion. The schedule of reference is not regarding transfer of the complainant. So the claim of the complainant that the matter of his related transfer was pending for adjudication in reference. case no. 24 of 2002 is quite false.

6. Section 33-A of the Act is a special provision for adjudication as to whether conditions of service etc changed during pendency of proceedings. The said Section provides that when an employer contravenes the provisions of Section 33 during the pendency of the proceedings before a conciliation officer, court, an arbitrator, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, any employer aggrieved by such contravention, make a complaint in writing.

Section 33 of the Act provides that condition of service etc. to remain unchanged under certain circumstances during pendency of proceedings. The provision of Section 33 (1)(b) of the Act is not applicable to the present complainant as the said provision deals with discharge or punishment whether by dismissal or otherwise of the workman concern for any misconduct connected with the dispute and the case of the complainant is not a case of discharge or dismissal. Section 33 (1)(a) of the Act provides that during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer or a board or of any proceedings before an arbitrator or a Labour Court or Tribunal or National Tribunal in respect of an Industrial Dispute, no employer shall in regard to any matter connected with the dispute, alter, to the prejudice of the workman concern in such dispute, the condition of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceedings.

It is clear from the above provisions that for application of Section 33 (1)(a) of the Act, it is necessary that there must be alteration of service condition in regard to any matter connected with the dispute pending before the concerned authorities mentioned in the Section. In this case, it is already mentioned that the reference case no. 24 of 2002 pending before this Tribunal was in regard to the incadre promotion and debarment of the complainant for such promotion and not regarding his transfer. The transfer of the complainant by the Bank therefore cannot be said to be a matter connected with the pending dispute. Hence, it cannot be said that there was changed in any service condition of the complainant during the pendency of the proceeding in CGIT/NGP/24/2002. Therefore it is found that there was no violation of Section 33 of the Act by the opposite parties. Hence, it is ordered:-

#### ORDER

The application filed under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is devoid of merit and is rejected.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 297.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 166/99) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/71/99-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

S.O. 297.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 166/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

[F. No. L-12012/71/99-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I. AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/S. 10 (i) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act.

Reference No. 166/99

#### Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India Muzafferpur

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT : Shri H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers :	None
For the Workman :	None
State: Jharkhand	Industry : Bank

Dated, the 5th May 2009

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-12012/71/99-IR (B-I) dated 7-9-99 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (i) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the



Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication in this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Muzaffarpur in transferring Sri P. K. Bhagat circle President of Union from Darbhanga to Siwan Bazar amounts to violation of the provision of Shastri Award (Para-535) and unfair Labour Practice. If so to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. This reference case was received in this Tribunal on 28-9-99. But even on 19-2-2009 neither concern workman nor responsering union appeared and filed written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. It appears that neither the concerned workman not the sponsering union is interested to contest the case.

3. In such circumstances I render “No dispute” Award in this case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 298.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुख्य माइनिंग सलाहकार रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 02/1996) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-41012/64/95-आई आर (बी-1)]  
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2011

**S.O. 298.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2/1996) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

[F. No. L-41012/64/95-IR (B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1 AT DHANBAD

**PRESENT :** Shri H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of I.D. Act. 1947

**REFERENCE No. 2 of 1996**

#### PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the  
management of Chief Mining Adviser,  
Railway Board, Dhanbad P.O. & Dist. Dhanbad

A N D

Their workman.

#### APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. C. Prasad, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. P. Mukherjee, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Railway

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th September 2010

#### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise, of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) or the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following, dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No.L-41012/64/95-IR (B-I) dated 27th December, 1995.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board, Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Sheo Prasad with effect, from 18-12-1983 from the services of the Railway Board is justified ? If not, to what relief, the workman is entitled ?”

The case of the workman as disclosed in his Written Statement is that the concerned workman Sheo Prasad had been working as Sample Khalasi with unblemished record of service. He was appointed on 19-7-1977 as Sample Khalasi and continued as such till his removal from service with effect from 18-12-83. It has been alleged by the concerned workman that he has been victimised by the management for his trade union activities. In compliance with the Administration's order to join at Nagpur and to pay his two months salaries to be paid to the concerned workman, he was to, join his duty at Nagpur but he was asked to join his duty at Ramagundam without paying a single paise to him. The concerned workman fell ill at Nagpur and for want of monetary help from any persons he returned back to Dhanbad.

3. Further case of the concerned workman is that he was issued with a chargesheet vide Memorandum No.EP/SK/SP dated 27-9-82 on the ground of alleged absenteeism from duty w.e.f. 31-8-82. Thereafter the concerned workman asked for copies of the documents for preparation of his Written Statements of defence but the management kept silent over it. He was informed by a letter dated

19-9-83 about the enquiry to be held on 4-10-83 and as the concerned workman was sick at that time, he sent application dated 29-9-83 vide Regd. Letter Receipt No. 3591 dated 29-9-83 for fixing another date for holding the enquiry.

4. It has been stated on behalf of the workman, that the Railway Administration was so biased against the concerned workman they did not give any opportunity to furnish a Written Statement of his defence. In para 5 of the memorandum it is clearly mentioned that a Written Statement of defence should reach the General Manager/other authorities within 10 days of the receipt of the said memorandum if he does not require to inspect any document for the preparation of his defence with other information to be furnished about the personal hearing and for furnishing the names and addresses of the witnesses, if any and also, to furnish the list of documents in support of his defence. It has been alleged on behalf of the workman that all these directions were given to the concerned workman but in fact the Railway Administration was so hurried in removing the concerned workman that neither they gave any opportunity to inspect any document for preparation of his defence nor they gave any opportunity to be heard in person and to furnish the names and addresses of the witness and list of document.

5. It has been further stated by the workman that the Enquiry Officer was so pressurised by higher authorities and biased against the concerned workman that he could not wait for another date of enquiry and the enquiry held exparte violating the principles of natural justice. The concerned workman however, filed an appeal against the order of removal vide Appeal dated 2-1-1984 to the Appellate Authority i.e. the Sr. Inspecting Officer, Medical College, Road, Ajani, Nagpur but his appeal was rejected vide letter dated 2-2-84. Curiously enough it will be seen from the letter No. EP/SK/SP/440 dated 2-2-84 issued by Sri R.A. Agrawal Sr. Inspecting Officer, Nagpur and the appellate authority to the concerned workman's address of Dhanbad was sent to the concerned workman for taking extract from the documents which is contradictory.

6. Subsequently the concerned workman filed a review petition to the Revisional Authority i.e. Dy. Chief Mining Advisor and then to Chief Mining Adviser, Railway Board Dhanbad which were also rejected. A petition for re-consideration of removal was also submitted by the concerned workman before the Chief Mining Advisor Railway Board Dhanbad but that too was rejected vide order dated 10-9-91. An Advocate notice was also sent to the C.M.A. Dhanbad but no reply has been given as yet. Ultimately the Chief Mining Advisor, Railway Board Dhanbad has arbitrarily dismissed the concerned workman violating the Provisions of I.D. Act 1947. It has been stated

by the workman that the allegation of the management against the concerned workman is concocted, false and without any foundation. Accordingly it has been prayed on behalf of the workman to pass an Award holding the dismissal of the concerned workman w.e.f. 18-12-1983 as unjustified directing the management to reinstate him in his job with full back wages from the date of dismissal.

7. In the written rejoinder-cum-Written Statements submitted on behalf of the management it has been stated as regards para-1 of the W. S. of the workman that the facts relate to the issue of the reference and need no comments.

8. With regard to paras 2 and 3 of the W. S. of the workman it has been submitted on behalf of the management that the assertion of the concerned workman that he had unblemished record of service is quite incorrect. On the contrary it has been stated that having been appointed as Sample Khalasi on 19-8-1977 the concerned workman remained unauthorisedly absent for 584 days as detailed hereunder:—

Period		No. of days
21-1-78 to 19-2-78	-	30 days
2-5-78 to 5-6-78	-	45 days
29-6-78 to 30-6-78	-	2 days
10-7-78 to 15-7-78	-	6 days
10-9-78 to 7-12-78	-	89 days
11-12-78 to 14-2-79	-	66 days
6-3-79 to 1-5-79	-	57 days
16-5-79 to 25-6-79	-	41 days
12-7-79 to 4-12-79	-	146 days
11-12-79 to 28-12-79	-	18 days
13-1-80 to 5-2-80	-	24 days
11-2-80 to 10-4-80	-	60 days
Total :		584 days

In view of his frequent continued unauthorised absence the concerned workman was chargesheeted twice. The management have denied that the concerned workman had unblemished record of service. However, due to the continued unauthorised absence of the concerned workman the administrative interest of the management hampered at large and consequently the administration of the concerned workman had no option than to issue chargesheets against the concerned workman due to the reluctant response of the concerned workman he was removed from service on the basis of first chargesheet itself. However, on this mercy appeal pleading

to mend himself the administration reinstated the concerned workman in the first chargesheet. But he did not mend himself and repeated the same sort of misconduct which necessitated to issue another chargesheet to the concerned workman. Here also the concerned workman did not response attentively to the chargesheet to defend himself.

9. With regard to para-4 of the Written statement of the concerned workman management have stated that they have not knowledge of trade union activities of the concerned workman and accordingly they have denied the allegation as baseless.

10. In reply of para-5 of the W.S. of the concerned workman management have stated that the concerned workman was initially appointed as sample Khalasi under the Junior Inspecting Officer, Manendragarh not at Nagpur as stated. Furthermore, the concerned workman attended his controlling officer at Nagpur on 31-8-82 who directed him to join at his working place at Ramagundam. Instead of joining at Ramagundam, he left Nagpur for Dhanbad without obtaining permission of his controlling officer and reported sick from Dhanbad and informed the office on 9-11-82 much after the issuance of the chargesheet. Therefore, the allegation of harassment to the concerned workman is totally false.

11. With regard to para-6 of the written Statement of the concerned workman management have stated that the chargesheet in question was issued due to the gross-misconduct of the concerned workman as would be evident from the chargesheet.

12. As regards allegation of not handing over copies of the documents as stated in para-7 of the W.S. of the concerned workman, management have stated that the concerned workman was intimated vide office letter No.EP/SK/SP/1710 dated 21-10-82 sent under registered post to take extracts of the documents when asked for by the concerned workman clarifying the provision of para-2 of Memorandum and asking for written statement from the concerned workman for his defence which he did not do. The concerned workman was informed vide letter No. EP/IV/SK/756 dated 18-2-83 to attend the Enquiry which he failed. Again he was informed vide letter No. EP/SK/SP/2388 dated 19-9-83 to attend the Enquiry failing which it would be held ex parte. But the concerned workman evaded the Enquiry. It has been stated by the management that the allegation of the concerned workman that the enquiry officer was biased and pressurised by the higher authority is totally false since during his whole service life the concerned workman had been irregular and used to go on unauthorised absence repeatedly but the administrative authority of the management always cautioned him keeping sympathetic attitude except the last one when it became impossible for the administration to allow indiscipline.

13. With regard to the contents made in para-11 of the W.S. of the workman, management have stated that the appeal of the concerned workman was also considered by the Appellate Authority. However, the Appellate Authority rejected the same as there was no merit in the appl.

14. As regards contention of the concerned workman vide para-12, 13 and 14 made in his written statement management have submitted that the review petition of the concerned workman was also considered by the Deputy Chief Mining Advisor, Railway Board, Dhanbad but no merit was found a sample opportunity had already been given to the concerned workman earlier to mend his ways.

15. With regard to the assertion made in para-15 of the W.S. of the workman, management have denied that the concerned workman has been arbitrarily dismissed by them.

Accordingly it has been prayed on behalf of the management to pass an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

16. In the rejoinder filed by the concerned workman it has been stated that the management has not filed its written statement and they have no statement of their own about the admission or denial of their action with regard to dismissal from service of the concerned workman. The management has only submitted reply as rejoinder to the Written Statement of the concerned workman. Since no written Statement has been filed by the management, the Hon'ble Tribunal is prayed for taking the submission of the management as rejoinder as it is and the concerned workman submits his admission or denial of the facts mentioned in their rejoinder to the Written Statement of the concerned workman as the law does not permit to submit rejoinder of the rejoinder the same is put up before this Hon'ble Tribunal as follows :-

17. The averments made in para 2 of their rejoinder, the management has mentioned period of absence from duties unauthorisedly by the concerned workman which is quite false and untenable taking into the facts under consideration that from the date of appointment of the concerned workman from 19-8-77 to till the dismissal i.e. on 18-12-1983 the concerned workman remained absent for total period of 584 days out of whole total period of his employment for 6 years, 3 months and 28 days. The Chart submitted for the absence clearly shows that the absence is not at a stretch rather it is proved by the management that the management allowed the concerned workman to perform his duties without taking any disciplinary action against him. They might have allowed to perform his duties after granting his absence as leave or leave without pay and then he would have been allowed to join his duties after his absence. Hence, the management falsified their own statements that the concerned workman remained

absent unauthorisedly. Management also admitted that the concerned workman was removed from his service on the first chargesheet itself meaning thereby that without holding departmental enquiry or without following the procedures for finding him guilty, he was removed from his service and in the same breath, they have stated that on his mercy appeal, he was re-instated in his job. But does not disclose what was the basis of his removal or reinstatement.

18. With regard to averment made in para 3 the concerned workman has stated that he has nothing to say. With regard to para 4 and 5 of the rejoinder filed by the management it has been stated by the workman that the management is wholly depending upon the chargesheet issued to the concerned workman and the management think that the chargesheet is the final letter and has no necessity to enquire into the allegation mentioned in the chargesheeted and acted on their whims without following the relevant rules.

19. In respect of para 6 to 12 of their rejoinder the workman stated that the departmental enquiry held by the management is not fair and proper and no proper opportunity was given to the concerned workman to prove his innocence.

20. It has been submitted by the workman that the management has not whispered about the hearing on preliminary point whether the departmental enquiry is fair and proper and the management has not also prayed for giving chance to adduce evidence if the enquiry is found not fair and proper. It has been prayed on behalf of the workman to reject the submissions made by the management summarily and outrightly and to pass an Award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages and other consequential benefits.

21. Before taking up the case for hearing on merit fairness and propriety of the domestic enquiry was heard as a preliminary issue in which management produced Shri N.K. Upadhyaya and D.C. Sarkar who have been examined as MW-1 and MW-2 respectively. MW-2 has proved documents marked as Ext. M-1, M-2, M-2/1, M-3 and M-4. The workman side has also produced the concerned workman who has been examined as WW-1. He has proved documents marked as Ext. W-1, W-2 and W-3. This Tribunal, however, considering evidence, and all materials arguments of parties held vide order No. 67 dated 26-11-09 that the enquiry proceeding conducted against the concerned workman by the management was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Thereafter the case was heard on merit.

22. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that enquiry was held *ex parte* and no notice of enquiry to the concerned workman was given but on the side of the management it has been argued that

notice of enquiry was given and the concerned workman participated in the enquiry. He was habitual absentee. So his termination was made. It has also been argued that he was chargesheeted previously but on his mercy appeal he was allowed to resume his duties. He was absent from duty for a long time and the concerned workman replied to the chargesheet and he has not appeared in the departmental enquiry though notice of enquiry was sent by Regd. Post vide Ext.M-2/1 and when he was first chargesheeted he was reinstated but again he was issued chargesheet because of continuous habitual absence. Then he was removed from service. In this respect the evidence of the concerned workman Sheo Prasad, WW-1 is very much material. He has stated in cross-examination at page-3 "I got notice for attending the enquiry and I filed reply dated 29-9-1983, marked as Ext. W-1. I was removed from service on the ground of absence of 584 days. I was not given any warning for future absence after reinstatement. My working place was not at Ramagundam but it was Nagpur. I have not gone to Ramagundam. I have got the arrears of salary and other allowances. I have not given any information about the leave of my absence. I became ill at Nagpur but I did not take any sick slip. Only one letter of enquiry was received by me at my brother's address." This statement shows that he was reinstated regarding his absence from duty when first chargesheet was issued to him. He became ill at Nagpur at his place of working but he has not taken any sick leave and he left Nagpur and remained absent for long time as per his cross-examination. In his respect management have referred to a decision in Civil Appeal No.6898 of 2004- Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda.. Appellant-versus-Anita Nandrajog. Respondent decided on 1-9-2009 in which case also Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the decisions reported in 2000(5)SCC 65 and 2001 (1) SCC 214 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down that long absence from duty amounts to voluntary cessation of jobs. In the present case the concerned workman absented from duty for a long time. It shows that voluntary cessation of jobs of the concerned workman.

23. Managements also referred to another decision reported in 2009 (4) JLR page 579 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down the following :-

"Labour and Industrial Laws-Dismissal-unauthorised absence from duty petitioner was provided ample opportunity to defend himself but he stopped appearing in enquiry proceeding-he did not produce any evidence to rebut charge levelled against him-petitioner was awarded sentence in past also for similar charge-punishment so awarded not disproportionate-petition dismissed".

24. Considering the fact, evidence, citation of case laws and circumstances discussed above, I find no merit in the claim of the concerned workman. Therefore, the

concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :-

"The action of the management of Chief Mining Adviser, Raliway Board, Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Sheo Prasad with effect from 18-12-1983 from the services of the Railway Board is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 299.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध तमिलनाडु राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

केंद्र	निम्न क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाले राजस्व गाँव
मणली परिधि	1. वेल्लिवायिचावडि
तिरुवल्लूर जिला	2. वल्लूर
[सं. एस-38013/02/2012-एस.एस.1]	
नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव	
New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012	

**S.O. 299.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Tamil Nadu namely :—

Centre	Area Comprising the Revenue Villages of
Manali Peripherals	1. Vellivayal Chavadi
Thiruvallur District	2. Vallur

[No. S-38013/02/2012-SS. I]

NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 300.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का

प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 फरवरी, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध कर्नाटक राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	होवली	तालुक	जिला
1.	तुंबे	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
2.	फरनीपेट	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
3.	बी.सी. रोड-बंद्वाल टी.एम.सी सीमा	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
4.	जोडु मागां-बंद्वाल टी.एम.सी सीमा	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
5.	बंद्वाल-बंद्वाल टी.एम.सी सीमा	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
6.	नरी कोंबु	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
7.	पाणे मंगलूरू	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
8.	लोरेट्टो पडवु	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
9.	सजिपा-मुन्नूर	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
10.	मुड्डोली, मोगरनाडनरिकोंबु	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
11.	पडु	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
12.	बंद्वाल टी.एम.सी. सीमा	बंद्वाल	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
13.	बमदा	पाणे मंगलूरू	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
14.	बंद्वाल कसबा	बंद्वाल	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू
15.	अस्माडी	बंद्वाल	बंद्वाल	द.क.मंगलूरू

[सं. एस-38013/03/2012-एस.एस.1]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

**S.O. 300.**— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Karnataka namely :—

Sl. No. Name of the Revenue Village or Municipal Limits Hobli Taluk District

New Delhi, the 4th January, 2012

1	Thumbe	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
2	Farangipet	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
3	B C Road-Bantwal TMC Limits	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
4	Jodumarga-Bantwal TMC Limits	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
5	Bantwal-Bantwal TMC Limits	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
6	Naricombu	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
7	Panemangalore	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
8	Foretto Padavu	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
9	Sajipa-Munnur	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
10	Murdoli, Mogarnad-Panemangalore Naricombu	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
11	Padu	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
12	Bantwal TMC Limits	Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
13	Bamada	Panemangalore Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
14	Bantwal Kasba	Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore
15	Asmadi	Bantwal	D.K. Mangalore

[No. S-38013/03/2012-SS.1]

NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 2012

**का.आ. 301.**—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 फरवरी, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	तालुक	जिला
1.	इसमैलपुर	210	खन्ना	लुधियाना
2.	भदला नीचा	213	खन्ना	लुधियाना
3.	ललहेड़ी	219	खन्ना	लुधियाना
4.	सिंहपुरा	111	मोहाली	मोहाली

[सं. एस-38013/01/2012-एस.एस. 1]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

**S.O. 301.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st February, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Had Bast	Tehsil	District
1.	Ismail Pur	210	Khanna	Ludhiana
2.	Bhadla Neecha	213	Khanna	Ludhiana
3.	Lalheri	219	Khanna	Ludhiana
4.	Singhpura	111	Mohali	Mohali

[No. S-38013/01/2012-SS. 1]

NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 2011

**का.आ. 302.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/30/2004-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th December, 2011

**S.O. 302.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 33/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of South Central Railways, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-41012/30/2004-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**  
**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-**  
**CUM-LABOUR COURT**  
**BANGALORE**

Dated: 15th December 2011

**PRESENT**

Shri S.N. NAVALGUND  
 PRESIDING OFFICER.

R.No.33/2004

**I PARTY**

Shri Isthanakahmed, Shri Mohammed  
 Hanif Garagatti, Flour Mill,  
 Bara Kotri, Keshwapur,  
 HUBLI-23

vs.

**II PARTY**

The Assistant Electrical Engineer,  
 South Central Railways,  
 P.L. Workshop, Workshop, Hubli

**AWARD**

The Central Government exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) and Sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947).has referred this dispute vide order No. L 4012/30/2004 (IRB-I) dated 10-06-2004 for adjudication on the following

**SCHEDULE**

“Whether the action of the management of South Central Railways is justified in removing from the services of Shri Isthakahmed, Ex Peon ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. After receipt of the reference when notices were issued to both sides, both sides entered their appearances through their respective advocates and the first party filed the Claim Statement on 26-07-2004 and the second party filed the counter statement on 18-10-2004.

3. Having regard to certain allegations made in the claim statement regarding denial of opportunities and improper conduct of Domestic Enquiry • my learned predecessor after framing an issue touching the fairness of the DE taking the same as preliminary issue after receiving the evidence produced for the management through the enquiry officer and exhibiting Memorandum dated 9-06-1997 along with acknowledgement for having served the charge sheet: notice issued to the first party dated 12-11-1997 to appear for enquiry; proceeding of DAR enquiry against the first party dated 20-11-1997; letter dated 24-11-1997 from the first party seeking ‘adjournment of enquiry to 27-11-1997; Enquiry findings dated 20-11-1997 & 4-12-1997; Absentee statement dated 01-05-1997 addressed to the DEE/S/UBL by the Sr. Sec. Engineer, S.C Rly, Hubli; . Photostat copy of the medical certificate issued by the Assistant Surgeon, KMC Hospital, Hubli and note to be put up by the enquiry officer on receipt of the enquiry proceedings as Ex.M1 to M8. after hearing the arguments addressed by the learned advocates appearing for both sides by order dated 03-09-2007 mainly on the ground that the enquiry officer himself acted as Presenting Officer/ Prosecutor as well and cross examined the workman held the Domestic Enquiry conducted against the first party by

the second party being not fair and proper.

4. Since the Domestic Enquiry was held as not fair and proper my learned Predecessor called upon the second party to substantiate the charge leveled against the first party workman. Accordingly on behalf of the second party/ management one Shri Waman P Ashtikar, Assistant Divisional Electrical Engineer, Southern Railways who claims having acquainted with the facts of the case from the records as MW2 and through him got marked original service record of the first party workman and the Attendance Register maintained for the relevant period as Ex.M9 & M10 respectively. Inter alia the first party workman while filing his affidavit examining himself on oath as WW1 got marked photo stat copy of the medical certificate issued by a lady Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Savanur dated 01-05-1997 certifying that he was under her treatment from 2-09-1996 to 30-04-1997 for the enteric fever complicated with intestinal perforation associated with severe anaemia; Photostat copy of order passed for his removal dated 20-10-1998; Appeal memo filed by him dated 27-01-1999; Order of Appellate Authority dated 5-04-1999; Order passed on his revision petition dated 11-12-2003; Application given by him to ALC (Central), Hubli dated 30-05-2003; Factual report submitted by ALC (Central) to the Secretary Govt. of India dated 4-02-2004 and a notice received by the first party from ALC (Central) Hubli to appear before him for joint discussion on 20-1-2004 dated 31-12-2003 as Ex.W1 to W8 respectively. After close of the evidence of both sides when the learned advocates appearing for both sides were called upon for arguments, both filed their written arguments.

5. On appreciation of the pleadings oral and documentary evidence brought on record by both the sides in the light of the arguments put forward by the learned advocates I arrived at the conclusion of rejecting the reference holding that the management is justified in removing the first party workman from the services for unauthorized absence for the period covering the charge for the following reasons:

**Reasons:**

6. It is borne out from the records that the first party workman who was serving as Peon with the Second Party was served with a charge sheet dated 9-06-1997 to the effect that he remained absent for 184 days from 02-09-1996 to 30-04-1999 without sanctioned leave or a proper railway medical certificate. Since no reply was received to the said charge sheet the management appointed Shri G. Amburaj as enquiry officer and he after concluding the enquiry submitted his finding(Ex.M5) the charge being proved and after giving personal hearing to the first party the Disciplinary Authority accepting the enquiry findings passed the impugned removal order(Ex.W2) and the same was confirmed by the Appellate Authority and the Revision Petition given by the first party to Shri Ali Imam. Dy. CWM UBIS also came to be rejected and thereafter the first party workman raised the dispute before the ALC(Central) Hubli and as it failed, IT resulted in this reference.

7. The first party workman in his claim statement while making certain allegations against the enquiry officer denying him proper opportunity to defend in the Domestic

Enquiry (allegations in this regard are omitted since a separate finding has been given on the fairness of the Domestic Enquiry taking into consideration the said contention of the first party) he alleged that from 2-09-1996 he was suffering from intestinal perforation i.e. severe anemia and was bed ridden as such he remained on leave from 02-09-1996 and submitted leave report with medical certificate to the second party (without specifying when he resume to duty and submitted leave report with medical certificate) and that after receipt of his leave report the second party issued him charge sheet and though he suitably given explanation/reply charge sheet was issued against him and that he was unable to attend duty due to the illness, therefore, the charge that he remained unauthorized absent for the charged period is Unsustainable and consequently the order of removal is liable to be set aside. Inter alia it is contended by the management that the allegation in the claim statement that the first party joined the services in the year 1991 is not true and that he was appointed as a Peon on 19-08-1992 on compassionate ground as his father expired during the service and that his services were not at all satisfactory and that due to unauthorized absence for 26 days from 18-1-1993 to 24-04-1993 two sets of PTOs were withheld for the calendar year 1993 and annual increment was withheld for a period of six months, for another unauthorized absence was removed from service with effect from 22-4-1994 for unauthorized absence of 33 days from 1-07-1993 to 07-01-1994 and reinstated in service on appeal and removed from service again on 22-10-1998 for his unauthorized absence of 184 days for the period from 2-09-1996 to 30-04-1997. In the counter statement it is denied that he was suffered from severe intestinal perforation i.e. severe anemia from 02-09-1996 and was bedridden contending that only during Domestic Enquiry he produced the medical certificate issued by the Assistant Surgeon, KMC Hospital, Hubli to the effect that he was under his treatment from 20-01-1997 to 29-09-1997 for pulmonary tuberculosis and Anaemia (Ex.M7) and that he did not apply for leave either before remaining absent from 2-09-1996 or after he recovered from alleged illness and that he did not follow the medical attendance rules applicable to him and failed to report to the authorized railway doctor and that he is a habitual unauthorized absentee as such does not deserve any leniency and his removal is justified.

8. Since there is no dispute that from 2-09-1996 the first party workman remained absent from his duty and did not give any leave application or appeared before the railway hospital for treatment and in his claim statement while stating that from 2-09-1996 he was bedridden due to intestinal perforation associated with service anaemia he remained on leave from that day without producing any material to show that he applied for leave from 2-9-1996. Similarly vaguely he states further that later he having submitted leave report with medical certificate to the second party. As per Ex.W1, the photostatic copy of the certificate purported to have been issued by a lady doctor from Government Hospital, Savanur it is stated that he was under her treatment for intestinal perforation associated with

severe anaemia from 2-9-1996 to 30-4-1997 and was fit to resume his normal duties from 1-5-1997 onwards. Even assuming that this is a genuine certificate issued by that lady doctor there is no material on record the first party workman either on 1-5-1997 or subsequently thereafter resuming to duty with this certificate and leave application. Moreover, in the absence of examination of the said lady doctor with relevant registers of the hospital evidencing that he was under her treatment for the relevant period no value can be attached to such a bald certificate to believe that during the said period he was under her treatment. Moreover, as already adverted to by me above, the first party having failed to apply for leave from 2-9-1996 or immediately thereafter or even resuming to duty after he was recovered from his illness on 1-5-1997 his claim that he suddenly fell ill on 2-9-1996 and was bedridden appears to be a make believe story. It is pertinent to note in respect of his illness that in Ex. W1 produced before this tribunal by the first party, it is certified by the lady Medical Officer, Government Hospital, Savanur dated 01-05-1997 that he was under her treatment from 2-09-1996 to 30-04-1997 for the enteric fever complicated with intestinal perforation associated with severe anaemia and was fit to resume normal duties w.e.f. 1-05-1997, whereas, as per the medical certificate issued by the Assistant Surgeon, KMC Hospital, Hubli produced by him before the management marked in the DE which is exhibited as Ex.M7 he was under his (Assistant Surgeon, KMC Hospital, Hubli) treatment from 20-01-1997 and fit to resume his normal work from 30-9-1997. If at all the certificate issued by the Assistant Surgeon KMC Hospital, Hubli which is at Ex.M7 is to be believed that he was under his treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis from 20-1-1997 till 29-9-1997, the mentioning in the certificate produced at Ex.W1 that he was fit to resume his normal work from 1-5-1997 is false. Therefore, the claim of the management that his absence from duty from 2-09-1996 to 30-4-1997 was unauthorized is justifiable. In addition to this, the entries made in his service register since do indicate as stated in the counter statement that twice he was earlier imposed with punishment for unauthorized absence and once reinstated having regard to his appeal which do suggest that he was in the habit of remaining unauthorized absence. The first party workman having failed to substantiate his absence from duty for the charge period i.e. from 2-09-1996 to 30-04-1997 being on the genuine medical ground, the action of the management removing him from service is justified. In view of my conclusion the action of the management in his removal being justified he is not entitled for any relief.

9. In the result, I pass the following award:

#### AWARD.

The reference is rejected holding that the action of the management of South Central Railways is justified in removing from the services of Shri Isthakahmed, Ex Peon and he is not entitled for any relief.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 15-12-2011)

S.N. NAVAL GUND, Presiding Officer